THE MEMPHIS DAILY APPEAL.

BY JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1867. VOLUME XVIII.—NUMBER 94

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

PUBLISHED DAILY & WEEKLY
—BY—
JOHN S. C. HOGAN & CO.

PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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" per week	25
To news-dealers, per copy	5
Weekly per annum (in advance)	5 00

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" two weeks	6 00
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" one month	8 00

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☞ Eight lines of solid nonpareil constitute a square.

☞ All advertisements in the Special Notice column will be charged 25 cents per line.

☞ Marriage and death notices published as other advertisements.

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☞ *Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.*

☞ Advertisements for the Weekly paper will be charged at same rates, per week or month, as in the Daily, unless by special contract.

☞ Our friends are requested to use their best efforts to send us subscribers, and fill up our lists, and also to forward any items of news that may be of sufficient local importance to warrant their publication.

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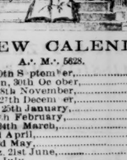

1867.

LODGES.

ANGERONA, No. 183. Meets 1st Monday in every month, at Odd-Fellows' Hall, cor. Court and Wellington. Jno. Armstrong, 234 Front street, W. M.; John Beamish, Sec'y.

SOUTH MEMPHIS, No. 138. Meets 2d Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. J. T. Sellars, W. M.; Benj. K. Pullen, Sec.

LEILA SCOTT, No. 236. Meets 1st Friday of each month—Hall, cor. Madison and Second. John Ainslie, W. M.; H. P. Woodward, Sec.

LEBANON, No. 236. Meets 3d Friday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. P. M. Stanley, W. M.; W. H. Butts, Sec.

KILWINNO, No. 240. Recorded 1d. Meets 4th Friday of each month—204 Front street. John J. Worsham, 33d, W. M.; E. K. Pullen, 32d, Sec.

ROYAL ARCH.

PENN Chapter, No 4. Meets 2d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, M. E. H. P.; B. M. Levy, Sec'y.

R. AND S. M.

EUREKA Council, No. 6. Meets 3d Monday of each month—Odd-Fellows' Hall. John Zent, Th. Ill.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

TEMPLARS.

UYRENE Commandery, No. 4. Meets 4th Monday of each month. John Zent, Com.; N. J. Wiggin, Rec.

A. AND A. SCOTTISH RITE.

204 *Front Street.*

HERMES Lodge of Perfection, 14th; No. 1. Stated Communications 2d Wednesday night of each month. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Gr. M.·.; Charles M. Carroll, 14th, Sec.·.

MITHRAN Lodge of Perfection, 14th.; No. 2. Meets 4th Wednesday of each month. George Mellersh, 32d, G.·. M.·.; A. E. Frankland, 32d, Sec.·.

CASIPHIA Council of Princes of Jerusalem, 16th.; No. 1. Benj. K. Pullen, 32d., Tarsh.·.; ——, Sec.·.

CALVARY CHAPTER of Rose Croix, 18th., No. 1. Charles W. Adams, 32d, M.·. W.·.; M. T. Tomlinson, 32d, Sec.·.

PHILIPPE DUPLESSIS Council of K—h, 30th., No. 1. Henry P. Woodard, 32d, Comm.·.; William Y. Cirode, 32d, Rec.·.

CONSISTORY OF WEST TENNESSEE, 32d. John Ainslie, 32d, Commander in Chief; Dodge C. Trader, 32d, Reg.·.

TAILORING, SCOURING

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

OLD CLOTHES MADE NEW!

DYEING, SCOURING,
—AND—
REPAIRING,
Done at short notice by
ISAAC ISAACS,
541-2 Jefferson Street.

All orders executed with neatness and dispatch, and entire satisfaction guaranteed or the work is done. mar3

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PREMIUM
SILK AND WOOLEN DYERS
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BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND COURT.

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Receiving, Forwarding
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Office Up-Stairs, MEMPHIS, TENN.
Dealers in
Hay, Oats, Corn,
AND UP-COUNTRY PRODUCE,
No. 82 Beal Street, near Bayou Bridge
September, 1867. sep4

WM. H. TRIGG. JOHN T. PIGOTT. WM. M. JOHNSON
WM. H. TRIGG & CO.,
Bankers and Exchange Dealers,
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
BOONVILLE, MO.

BUY and Sell Exchange; Loan in Gold and Silver Coin. Bank Notes and Military Bonds; Deposits Received and Accounts Kept for Correspondents. Real Estate bought and sold, Taxes Paid, etc.; Loans Negotiated upon Real Estate Security; Bonds, Stocks, Merchandise, Paper, and other Securities bought and Sold on Commission; Collections upon all accessible points made upon favorable terms, and proceeds promptly accounted for.

Tendering our services to our old friends and the public generally for the transaction of any business pertaining to a Banking Exchange, Collection or Real Estate office,

We are, very respectfully,
WM. H. TRIGG & CO.

P. S.—We have abstract of Real Estate Records, of Cooper Co.; Original Entries, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgments, Wills, Decrees, etc., showing condition of title to all the Real Estate in the County. W. H. T. & CO.
oct2

Notice.

ALL persons holding claims against the estate of David Weeks, deceased, are notified to file them with the undersigned within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

F. SMITH, Administrator.
October 23, 1867. oct29 law3w

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DENTISTS.

S. HINSON,
DENTIST,
No. 233 Main Street,
CLAY BUILDING.
ap6 d&wly

Harris & Blair,
DENTISTS
No. 217 Corner Second and Adams Sts.,
ADAMS' BLOCK.
J. E. HARRIS. C. L. BLAIR.

LAWYERS.

J. E. TEMPLE,
Attorney at Law,
Solicitor in Bankruptcy and Commissioner of Deeds.
OFFICE—No. 12 Jefferson street, Room No. 17 Third Story, Tilton Block. nov9

GEO. W. WINCHESTER, Late of Gallatin, Tenn. ROBERT A. HATCHER, Late of Missouri.

WINCHESTER & HATCHER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW and General Collecting Agents, 227 Second Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

A. WRIGHT, L. D. MCKISICK.

WRIGHT & McKISICK,
Attorneys at Law
HAVE removed their office to the Kit Williams Block, Nos. 3 and 4, up-stairs, Madison street. my28

ALBERT PIKE & SON, Little Rock, Ark. PIKE & ADAMS, 293 Main st., Memphis.

L. H. PIKE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW
—AND—
Solicitor in Chancery,
Little Rock, - - Arkansas.
Will practice in the Federal and State Courts. Collections promptly attended to. mh8 tf

R. L. DIXON. W. A. PERCY.

DIXON & PERCY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Greenville, Miss. Will practice in the Courts of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington and Issaquena Counties. dec6 1y

TOBACCO AND CIGARS
S. STERNBERG & CO.,
WESTERN AND VIRGINIA
Tobacco Agency,
Dealers in Imported and Domestic
CIGARS,
No. 310 Front Street,
MEMPHIS.
oct2 6m

C. C. PARTEE, Late Partee & Clay. R. FRANK HARBERT, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTEE & HARBERT,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
AND GENERAL
Commission Merchants,
11 Monroe Street,
Bet. Main and Front, MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ Cash Advances made on Consignments. Bagging, Rope and Supplies furnished. oct4 dawly

THURMOND, FOSTER & CO.,
TOBACCO FACTORS
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
7 Monroe street,
oct26
Western and Virginia Tobacco Agency,
MAYER, MARSHUETZ & CO.,

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

ADDRESS OF SOUTH CAROLINA CONSERVATIVES.

The Conservative Convention which has been in session at Columbia, has issued an able and well tempered address to the people of the State. The following extract contains the most material portion of the address:

We are not unfriendly to the negro. On the contrary, we know that we are his best friends. While he occupied the position of a slave he was protected by the laws, according to the condition of life. And now that he has been made free, we are not only willing to confer upon him every civil right, but to protect him in the full and free enjoyment of those rights. In his property, in his life, and in his person, we are willing that the black man and the white man shall stand together upon the same platform, and be shielded by the same equal laws. We venture the opinion that the people of South Carolina are prepared to adopt as their own the Constitution of any New England or other Northern State, wherein it is supposed that the civil rights of the negro are more fully and amply secured. But, upon a question involving such grave and momentous issues, we should be untrue to ourselves, and unfair to our opponents, were we to withhold the frank and full expression of our opinions. We therefore, feeling the responsibility of the subject and the occasion, enter our most solemn protest against the policy of investing the negro with political rights. The black man is what God and nature and circumstances have made him. That he is not fit to be vested with these important rights may be no fault of his. But the fact is patent to all, that the negro is utterly unfitted to exercise the highest functions of the citizen. The government of the country should not be permitted to pass from the hands of the white man into the hands of the negro. The enforcement of the reconstruction acts by military power under the guise of negro voters and negro conventions, cannot lawfully re-establish civil government in South Carolina. It may for a time hold us in subjection to a *quasi* civil government, backed by military force, but it can do no more. As citizens of the United States we should not consent to live under negro supremacy nor should we acquiesce in negro equality. Not for ourselves only, but on behalf of the Anglo Saxon race and blood in this country, do we protest against this subversion of the grandest social law, and an ignorant and depraved race is placed in power and influence above the virtuous, the educated, and the refined. By these acts of Congress intelligence and virtue are put under foot, while ignorance and vice are lifted into power.

In South Carolina the negro majority, under the reconstruction acts, is much more than two to one. In most of the other Southern States the negro majorities, if not so great, are almost as decided. In those States where the white vote is in the ascendant the election districts have been so arranged as to take the political power from the white vote and cast it in favor of the negro vote. What, then, is the inevitable result? It invests the negro with absolute political power in each of the ten Southern States, and at the same time invests him with the balance of power in the United States. Nor is this all—the reconstruction scheme closes the ballot-box against the best, the most intelligent classes in the community, and opens it to the negro, of whom not more than one in a hundred can read a word, and not more than one in five hundred can write his name; *and multitudes of whom are so profoundly ignorant as to be unable to remember the name by which they have been registered.* Verily, this seems to be converting a popular Government, of which we have been justly proud, into a popular farce; and we should be content to so consider it, if it did not involve the issue of life and death to the *form* of government established by our fathers for the benefit of themselves and their posterity. If the object of the framers of the reconstruction acts was to degrade the Southern people, it is time for them to consider whether the degradation may not be brought to their own doors—whether the poisoned cup may not be returned to their own lips. But it may be asked, why do not the Southern people accept the situation and control the negro element? This question is much more easily asked than answered. In the first place, it may be said that the influence of the corrupt and disgusting demagogue, who will appeal to the passion and prejudices, has always been found to be more powerful with excited and ignorant mobs than the wisest counsels of the best friends. Besides, the foundation stone upon which the whole government rests is that the elective franchise is to be exercised by a free, intelligent, and unbiased judgment; and whenever it is admitted that the franchise is to be controlled, or, in other words, to be made the subject of undue influences and of bribes, then, too, it must be admitted that Republican government is at an end, and must, sooner or later, give way to such other government as may be forced upon a depraved and debased corrupted people. But if it is proposed in advance to place the enfranchised negro under control, why confer the franchise at all? Surely the part of wise government is to prevent the evil, and not open the door to the mischief which others are admonished they must be prepared, by trick or management to avert. But why pass the subject further? It is enough for us to know that this wild and reckless experiment comes home to the hearth-stone of forty citizen, and involves family and property, society, liberty, and even life itself. Nor is this all. The courts of justice are dragged into the mire from their high position; our most intelligent white citizens are excluded from the jury, while the ignorant negro is elevated to that responsible position; the jury lists are made up from the lists of registered voters, which, as we have said, are more than two to one in favor of the negro. Not only are they empowered, by the negro admitted to the jury-box, but the white man is excluded therefrom. Think you that when the great masters of the common law of England pronounced their encomium upon the trial by jury, that they contemplated for a moment such an instrument as an ignorant negro panel? Think you, that when the framers of the Constitution of the United States incorporated into that instrument the provision that the trial by jury should always be held inviolate, that they intended to engraft upon it such an enormity as negro jurymen, fresh from the cotton and rice fields of the South? Think you that when John Rutledge and his illustrious compeers signed that instrument on the part of South Carolina, that they intended to forge a chain which, in a period no longer than an ordinary lifetime, would drag their grandchildren, (who were then playing around their knees, and some of whom are now living), for trial before a jury of their own slaves? Talk of additional humiliation, talk of confiscation, complain of clemency to rebels after this! God forbid! The Government of the United States has enforced upon the Southern people the most stupendous acts of confiscation that has ever been enforced in the history of nations; their property in slaves has been confiscated to the amount of three thousand million of dollars; other personal property in the shape of cotton, provisions, stock, plate and money, has been captured or destroyed, to the value of one thousand millions of dollars; and from these causes their land has deteriorated to the extent of one thousand millions of dollars, making in the aggregate the enormous sum of five thousand millions of dollars. These overwhelming pecuniary losses fall exclusively upon the Southern people. The political evils complained of will, of course, fall chiefly upon the people of the South, but not exclusively upon them. Fasten negro supremacy upon the South, and it must be felt through all her relations with the North—with other commercial, political or social. Should a Northern man—and how often must such necessarily be the case—be brought to trial in the State or Federal Courts at the South, his life or liberty must be passed upon by ignorant negro jurors. Should the most difficult and complicated questions of property arise in Southern courts—and how often must such be the case arising from intermarriage, inheritance, or trade—the case of the Northern man must be decided by the same ignorant tribunal. Nor is this yet all. The highest prerogative of government is the taxing power, and the efforts of the wisest statesmen have been expended to guard this great power against abuse. No power has been more jealously watched than this. No power has given rise to so much strife and bloodshed in the history of the world. The contest between the mother country and the colonies originated in her assumption of the right to tax without representation. By the reconstruction acts of Congress the taxing power is placed in the hands of those who own no property, and is taken away from those who hold the property and must pay the taxes. The war that has always existed between capital and labor is decided in favor of the latter, and the wealth of the country is prostrated at the feet of those who have nothing at stake but their daily wages and their daily bread. How will this power be exercised? Can it be supposed for a moment that it will be exercised in any other way than to impose such burdens upon the taxpayers as will amount in the end to practical confiscation of the small remaining substance of our people? But we must forbear. Such are some of the immediate consequences of the reconstruction acts upon the people of the South and upon the whole country.

We have said, and we repeat, that we desire peace; but the policy now proposed cannot give us peace. It is contrary to the voice of reason and the law of nature. Instead of peace, under the reconstruction acts, we shall have strife and bitterness. Instead of the South recovering from her poverty, and contributing her share to the common wealth and prosperity of the country, she will become more and more impoverished. The blight of misrule will cut short her harvests and dry up her resources. The law of violence, which has prevailed for more than two years in *reconstructed* Tennessee, will extend its sway throughout the entire South, and we shall reap, like her, the harvest of crime and blood multiplied two-fold.

We have shown that free negro labor, under the sudden emancipation policy of the Government, is a disaster from which, under the most favorable circumstances, it will require years to recover. Add to this the policy which the reconstruction acts propose to enforce, and you place the South, politically and socially, under the heel of the negro; these influences combined would drag to hopeless ruin the most prosperous community in the world. What do these reconstruction acts propose? Not negro *equality* merely; but negro *supremacy.* In the name, then, of humanity to both races, in the name of *citizenship* under the Constitution—in the name of a common history in the past—in the name of our Anglo-Saxon race and blood—in the name of the civilization of the nineteenth century—in the name of magnanimity and the noble instincts of manhood—in the name of God and nature, we protest against these acts as destructive to the peace of society, the prosperity of the country and the greatness and grandeur of our common future.

The people of the South are powerless to avert the impending ruin. We have been overcome, and the responsibility to posterity and to the world has passed into other hands.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

One of the West India Islands Submerged and Ten Thousand Persons Drowned.

HAVANA, November 14.—Tortola, one of the British West Indies, has been submerged, and ten thousand persons drowned.

Advices from Porto Rico to the 7th inst., have been received. A terrible hurricane had visited the southern portion of the island, destroying all the crops.

Two hundred lives were lost, and four thousand families are destitute. Provisions were to be landed duty free for two months.

Subscriptions had been opened in Havana for the relief of the sufferers at St. Thomas.

The Liverpool steamer which was sunk during the hurricane carried down $5,000,000 in specie and merchandise. The loss of the Steamship Company, at St. Thomas, will amount to $12,000,000.

Some five hundred bodies remaining unburied have been burnt on the island.

DESCRIPTION OF TORTOLA.

Tortola, which a dispatch by the Cuba cable announces has been submerged, with a loss of ten thousand persons, is one of the Virgin Islands, West Indies, belonging to Great Britain, situated between Virgin Gorda and St. John's. The length of the Island is twelve miles, and its breadth four miles. It consists mostly of a range of hills rising to 1600 feet in elevation, and in its north part encircling a harbor, on the west side of which is the town of Tortola. The island is very unhealthy to Europeans. The island has its Governor, Council and Legislative Assembly. It became a British possession in 1666.

OTHER DISASTERS.

Further Particulars Concerning the Effect of the Late Hurricane at St. Thomas.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—The State Department has received from Lucius A. Very, United States Vice Commercial Agent at Matamoros, a letter dated October 12th, giving an account of the tornado which passed over that city and vicinity on the night of the 7th and 8th instant. He states:

The amount of losses at Matamoros cannot yet be computed. Five millions of dollars would be a low estimate at least. Six hundred houses have been destroyed, including many valuable warehouses containing large stocks of goods. So far as heard from, all the ranches are thrown down for thirty miles around Matamoros. At the mouth of the river the destruction was great; scarcely a house is left standing. All the river steamers were wrecked or disabled, except the Tamaulipas No. 2, which was still serviceable. Considering the great destruction of buildings, the number of casualities is not great, probably twenty killed and forty or fifty more or less injured.

Brownsville suffered equally with Matamoros, very few buildings being left uninjured. Much suffering, the *Courier-Gaz* says, must necessarily follow this terrible disaster, when so many are left without a shelter, and all their property destroyed.

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

Magnificent Spectacle.

NAPLES, November 14.—Mount Vesuvius, on the east side of the Bay of Naples, is in volcanic action, and sending forth a pillar of fire, which has a magnificent effect as seen from the city. Two craters have been formed, and the usual point of issue—in latitude 40.49 north and longitude 14 26 east—is also engaged.

During the past night red hot stones were ejected in large quantities from the burning mountain.

The surrounding earth is in tremulous motion for a considerable distance; the lava is pouring forth and running down the sides of the mountain in volume and with rapid flow, and the general upheaving from the volcano gives warning of a grand, unusually grand eruption, from which we may look for very serious consequences, as in former years of the more remarkable phenomena from Vesuvius.

The first eruption of the more serious kind from Mount Vesuvius occurred in the year 79, when the elder Pliny perished, and the then vast cities of Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabig were overwhelmed by the burning lava, and buried in lava and ashes thrown from the crater. Forty-nine eruptions of Vesuvius occurred from that disastrous period to the year 1850, of which the most celebrated in history took place in the years 472, 1779, 1794, 1819, 1834, and 1839.

WADE ON MRS. LINCOLN AND STEVENS.

That old political prize-fighter and bruiser, BEN. WADE, of Ohio, is thus reported by the correspondent of an Eastern journal:

MRS. LINCOLN.

During our conversation, the subject of Mrs. Lincoln and her recent disgraceful conduct came up, and remembering that Mr. Wade was one of a committee appointed by the two Houses to investigate the pecuniary condition in which Mr. Lincoln's family were left, and report a bill for their relief, I asked him if it was true, as stated by Mrs. Lincoln, that Mr. Lincoln left little or no property behind him. "No," said he, "it is a d—d lie. We looked into the matter very carefully. The Illinois men wanted us to give her $100,000, and we agreed to do so if it appeared that she really needed it. We sent for the administrator of the estate, and he testified that Mr. Lincoln left $75,000 in Government bonds, or something like that, besides some little productive property in Springfield, Ill., in all, about $100,000. We thought, then, that $25,000 would be enough—the same as was paid to the widow of Gen. Harrison. Mrs. Lincoln was very well off, and didn't need even what she got. She took a hundred boxes of confidential papers from the White House, away with her, and the Commissioner of Public Buildings swore there were fifteen others that she wanted to carry off, and he had to interfere to prevent her. At any rate, she cleaned out the White House. I didn't know but she was going to run a big hotel with all she carried off."

CONFISCATION.

Mr. Wade characterized Thad. Stevens' pending confiscation bill as d—d foolery. The time for confiscation bills, he said, was during the war, when they could be set on foot and passed without being considered, in the general uproar attending upon the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now was sheer folly and nonsense. If the negroes of the South wanted land, let them work for it.

A PHYSICIAN in Peoria, Illinois, recently had a lady patient strangely affected, and was surprised to learn that his medicines in no case had the desired effect. Finally he resorted to emetics, finding it necessary to administer very strong doses. At last violent retchings ensued, when the lady threw up a snake about ten inches long, of the size of a common lead pencil. She has no idea when such an unwelcome tenant got into her stomach. She is now rapidly recovering her health.

THERE are one hundred and ninety-five proof readers in London. They are paid, on an average, ten dollars a week, and generally starve to death, or leave the world in some way, at the age of forty.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Noon Dispatches.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The Secretary of State has applied to the British Government for clemency to O'Brien and Condon, the Fenians under sentence of death in Manchester.

The workingmen last night had a torchlight procession. They paraded in large numbers, with torches and transparencies. They serenaded Gen. Sam'l F. Carey, member of Congress elect from the Second District of Ohio, who acknowledged the compliment in a speech.

NEW YORK, November 20.—A Washington special says that considerable canvassing is going on among the Western men relative to the Secretaryship of the Senate. Strong pressure will be brought to have Col. Forney displaced, to make room for a selection from the West. It is argued by prominent persons from that region, that their section of country is not fairly represented in the public offices, hence they propose an onslaught in force to carry out their idea of an equal distribution.

The *Times'* special says it is quite probable that after meeting on Thursday the House will adjourn over until Monday, as time will be necessary to enable the Speaker to make his committees.

The counsel for Jefferson Davis have notified the Government counsel that they will be ready to proceed with the trial on the 24th inst., and that they are anxious to have it occur this term. Court stands adjourned till that date, and Chief Justice Chase will proceed to Richmond again to be present at the beginning of the trial. Although everything looks now as though the trial would actually take place, yet there is an impression prevailing among those best informed that it will be postponed.

CHARLESTON, November 20.—The Convention elections in this State began yesterday. The vote in this city for the Convention was 2428 blacks and nineteen whites. No votes were cast against it. All is quiet in the city and in the State.

The Masonic Grand Lodge of South Carolina assembled to-day. Seventy-five Lodges were represented. Kershaw, the Master, in his address, declared that the condition of Masonry in the State was encouraging. He acknowledged that contributions had been received from Masons at the North and West for the benefit of the Institute.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The excitement among the negroes of Richmond, on the subject of being caught alive for dissection, continues. They now believe that forty medical students from New York are in Richmond for the purpose of procuring material for dissection. Very few are seen on the streets after night, and not more than fifty attended the circus last night, while heretofore one thousand has usually been present.

MONTGOMERY, November 20.—In the night session of the Convention a majority agreed to strike out of the article on franchise that clause which disfranchises all who do not vote on the new Constitution.

NEW YORK, November 20.—The Democratic Union Convention last night nominated Hon. J. H. Anthon for Mayor. This is the fourth candidate for Mayor in the field.

Mr. Daniel S. Morgan has been elected President of the National Trust Company of this city.

VENDIG & BRO.,
226 Main Street.

WE would call the attention of the Public to the fact that, having entirely altered and improved our premises, we have commenced selling out the present Stock of DRY GOODS at prices which we do not publish for a PUFF and BLOW, but would simply ask of a discriminating public to come and

Look at the Goods,

And then judge for yourselves. Adopting for our motto, "HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY," we shall adhere strictly to it in all the details of our business, and endeavor to give every satisfaction to those who favor us with their patronage.

We do not intend to "give up business" or "dissolve partnership," but shall sell goods at such prices as will astonish the natives, and satisfy ourselves feeling confident that an intelligent public will soon see the difference between WORDS and ACTIONS. Remember,

Everything is Reduced in Prices,

and having one of the LARGEST Stocks in the city, we are certain of being able to SUIT YOU WITH WHAT YOU WANT.

We also have a very heavy stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING AND GENTLEMENS FURNISHING GOODS, which we offer at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

The attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS is directed to the fact that our three-story Warehouse is full from roof to cellar, and we shall be most happy to show our goods to all parties contemplating purchasing.

VENDIG & BRO.,
nov18 1m 226 Main street.

REMOVAL.

THE General Southern Freight Office of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has been removed from the old stand to

No. 266 Front Row, over

The well known house of Toof, Phillips & Co.

Through Bills Lading given to all Eastern cities. Rates as low and time as quick as by any other route.

G. R. BLANCHARD, General Freight Agent, Baltimore.
H. F. HECKERT, Western Agent, Cincinnati.

E. D. COBB, Agent
se24 Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

LUMBER,
SHINGLES,
LATHS,
DOORS,
SASH,
BLINDS,
Etc., Cheaper than Ever. Orders from the Country promptly and faithfully attended to.

W. T. SWANWICK & CO.,
Foot Adams Street,
no16 1m *Opposite Bradley Block.*

M. T. GARVIN & CO.,
GROCERS,
COTTON FACTORS,
Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
Hay, Corn, Oats and Bran,
226 and 228 Second Street,
MEMPHIS, TENN.

LIBERAL Cash advances made on consignments. Will promptly fill all orders for Provender and Plantation supplies at the lowest rates. nov15 1m

J. B. WASSON & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS,
OILS, DYESTUFFS,
Pomades, Perfumeries, Etc.,
And an endless variety of
Fancy Toilet Articles, Etc.,
Too tedious here to enumerate.

SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. NIPGEN & REAKIRT, and of JOHN A. NIPGEN, No. 318 Main street, Memphis, Tenn.

ASSOCIATED with this House are Messrs. H. F. Farnsworth, Jos. Reakirt, C. P. Senstack, James Boon and others, all of whom are well and favorably known in this city and throughout the South generally, as thorough practical Druggists and correct business men of long and tried experience. And with our personal knowledge and familiarity with the wants of our numerous friends and patrons, and our strict attention to business, we are determined to make this the

Wholesale Drug Emporium
OF THE SOUTH.

We would therefore offer special inducements to dealers in this city and country generally, to favor us with their confidence, assuring them that as we import direct from foreign markets, and purchase from the original manufacturers and first-hand dealers of this country, in unbroken packages, we therefore expect to be able to offer goods in quality and at prices that will defy competition. Respectfully,

J. B. WASSON & CO., Prop'rs,
No. 318 Main street, Memphis.
☞ Sign of the Big Mortar. oct26tf

J. J. SMITH. JNO. L. LEECH.

SMITH & LEECH,
Rectifiers and Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
342 Second Street.
MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.
TO THE TRADE ONLY.

HAVING erected a large and extensive Rectifying establishment, we are prepared to supply our customers with a superior article of Whiskies on as good terms and at as low prices as can be bought in any market.
oct 9 tf3 nov14 6m

COTTON.--COMMISSION.

T. V. BRADY, Marshall County, Miss. B. F. JACKSON, Memphis.

BRADY & JACKSON,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 338, Cor. Union and Front Sts.,
(Up-Stairs), MEMPHIS, TENN.

WILL give special attention to the sale of Cotton and only Produce consigned to us, and to Receiving and Forwarding Goods to all points. Also, to the Purchase of Merchandise and Plantation Supplies.

☞ All consignments of Cotton will be covered with Insurance in our Open Policy, unless otherwise instructed. nov10

HENDERSON OWEN, late of Brown & Owen. S. F. MCNUTT, late of McNutt, Trotter & Bailey. J. G. P. RAMMOND.

OWEN, M'NUTT & CO.,
Cotton and Tobacco Factors,
RECEIVING, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, No. 14 Monroe street.

☞ All Cotton, Tobacco, or other Produce, consigned to us, insured unless otherwise instructed. Bagging, Rope and other supplies furnished at the lowest mark-et price. no10tf

J. W. DICKINSON, Formerly Reid & Dickinson. DR. B. F. DICKINSON, Late Surgeon C. S. A.

J. W. DICKINSON & BRO.,
Cotton Factors, General Commission and Produce Merchants,
No. 210 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments. We have a warehouse of our own in which we will handle all Cotton consigned to us, and we guarantee there shall be no unnecessary loss in weight, a thing we have had to submit to heretofore. Bagging and Rope furnished our customers. Usual commissions charged. All consignments by river insured, unless otherwise instructed. nov10 1m

STERLING FOWLKES, WM. A. STEFFEY. THOMAS P. ADAMS, WITH

FOWLKES & STEFFEY,
[Successors to Fowlkes & Co.,]
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 193 Second and 43 Washington Sts.,
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

AGENTS for the sale of the "PREMIUM COTTON GINS," made by W. G. Clemons, Brown & Co., Columbus, Miss.

Also, agents for the "GREEN RIVER WOOLEN MILLS," Henderson, Ky. Have on hand for sale, by piece or case, a fine assortment of Kentucky Jeans. oct2 3m

G. W. TROTTER, WM. MCGEE.

TROTTER & McGEE,
Cotton Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 14 Promenade Street,
MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, ROPE and TIES furnished at the lowest market price.
Memphis, Sept. 1, 1867. se12

RALPH WORMELEY, W. S. PICKETT. LEVI JOY, J. D. USSERY.

WORMELEY, JOY & CO.,
37 Adams Street,
Wholesale Grocers,
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Pratt's Improved Cotton Gins.

First October Next in our
NEW BUILDING, ADAMS STREET,
Near Worsham House, Memphis.

W. S. PICKETT & CO.,
Cotton Factors & Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.

WE are now entering upon our twentieth year of business in Memphis, and the sixteenth in New Orleans, and solicit a continuance of patronage from our friends and the public generally. Our house in New Orleans will, as heretofore, be under the management of WM. S. PICKETT, an old and experienced merchant in the New Orleans cotton trade, and affords to our customers the advantages of either market, as their interest or inclination may induce them to ship.

We keep always on hand a good supply of Groceries, Provisions, Bagging, Rope, Gum Belting, Plantation and Family Supplies generally. WORMELEY, JOY & CO. se1 3m

E. D. LAWRENCE. C. R. CARTER. GEO. W. GILMORE

LAWRENCE, CARTER & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front Street,
nov3 MEMPHIS, TENN.

M. C. PEARCE, J. H. M'CLELLAN. T. C. PARK. L. B. SUGGS

PEARCE, PARK & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
No. 204 Front Row,
(Between Washington and Adams Streets,)
MEMPHIS, TENN.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Bagging, Rope, and Plantation Supplies. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment or otherwise. se7 3m

A. T. LACEY. R. L. M'GHEE.

LACEY & M'GHEE,
Cotton Factors,
Dealers in Plantation Supplies
AND GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
No. 222 Front Street, Memphis.

☞ Special attention paid to the sale of Cotton

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Commission Merchants,
No. 266 Front St., Memphis.

JNO. S. TOOF. CHAS. J. PHILLIPS. F. M. MAHA.

STRICT attention paid to the STORAGE AND SALE OF COTTON, and instructions regarding same strictly complied with. Facilities for the handling of Cotton are unsurpassed, and we invite especial attention to this branch of our business, feeling sure of our ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage.

☞ All risks insured by our Open Policy of Insurance, unless otherwise instructed.

Our stock of BAGGING, ROPE, IRON-TIES and PLANTATION SUPPLIES generally will always be found complete, and offered low on as good terms as can be had in this market.

Thankful to our numerous patrons for the very liberal favors hitherto extended us, we respectfully ask a continuance of the same, pledging every effort on our part to give satisfaction by strict attention to the wants and interests of our customers.

Major J. J. BUSBY, whose connection with our house still continues, will be pleased to receive a call from his numerous friends when visiting the city. an20

TOOF, PHILLIPS & CO.

FARGASON, CORDES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
328 FRONT STREET,
MEMPHIS.
nov2 1m

MARLAND L. PERKINS,
ASSISTANT U. S. ATTORNEY.

SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY,
—AND—
PROCTOR IN ADMIRALTY.

Office, No. 450 Main St., Waldran Block, Memphis, Tenn.
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GEO. C. HOLMES, Memphis. W. M. WHARTON, Late of Madison co.

HOLMES &

MEMPHIS APPEAL.

JOHN S C. HOGAN & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

THURSDAY, : : : : : NOVEMBER 21, 1867

ALBERT PIKE, EDITOR.
LEON TROUSDALE, ASSOCIATE EDITOR.
HARRY BEEK, LOCAL EDITOR.
R. T. ENGLISH, COMMERCIAL, FINANCIAL AND RIVER EDITOR.
JOHN AINSLIE, CASHIER AND BUSINESS MANAGER.

Editorial Rooms—No. 293 MAIN STREET, UP STAIRS OVER GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Business Office—No. 13 MADISON STREET.

AGENTS.

J. D. Rasberry, general agent for Arkansas.
John E. Reardon, Little Rock, Ark.
Richard Thruston, Van Buren, Ark.
Read Fletcher, Pine Bluff, Ark.;
Jno. E. Eakin, Washington, Ark.
Rev. A. R. Winfield, Camden, Ark.
C. G. Joy, Bolivar, Tenn.

PRINCIPLES GOVERNING THE CONDUCT OF THE APPEAL.

A GOVERNMENT of white men for white men; and no political miscegenation.

LOYALTY to the Union of the STATES: FIDELITY to the Constitution in its true extent and meaning: Obedience to and maintenance of all law, State and National, constitutionally enacted.

RESISTANCE to Tyranny, Usurpation and Oppression, of one man or many; and to all encroachments upon the rights of freemen or of States, or upon the just and Constitutional prerogatives of any Department of the State or National Governments.

NO ESTABLISHMENTS of Military despotisms, no enthroning of martial law, no suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus, no slaying of citizens by Military Commission, no interference with the Courts, no *lettres de cachet*, in time of peace.

STRICT SUBORDINATION of the Military to the Civil Power.

NO STANDING ARMIES of States in time of peace.

RESTORATION of disfranchised citizens to all rights and privileges of which they have been disseized; no prosecutions or disqualifications for political opinions; for the PAST, oblivion of offences; for the PRESENT and FUTURE, UNION, PEACE, LAW and ORDER.

PERPETUAL ASSURANCE to all freemen of the African race, of all the CIVIL rights of freemen.

NO REPUDIATION, by State or Nation, of any honest and lawful debt.

NO REVIVAL of old party differences; but a Union of all Conservative men, of all former parties, who revere the Constitution, to restore the old land-marks of the Government.

NO LEGISLATION to plunder one portion of the country for the profit of another portion.

WHATEVER is JUST; whatever is RIGHT; whatever is of good REPUTE, and worthy of the descendants of English freemen

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion in the APPEAL, must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer, as a guarantee of his good faith and responsibility.

Business letters should be addressed to "THE APPEAL," Memphis.

Communications for publication must be written on one side of the page only, and with all other matters connected with the editorial department, should be addressed: EDITORS OF THE APPEAL, Memphis.

We cannot, as a rule, undertake to return articles not found suitable for publication.

THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

"NOW, gentlemen," said infamous Chief Justice Sir ROBERT WRIGHT to the jury, in the great case of the Seven Bishops, in the reign of JAMES the Second, "anything that shall disturb the Government, or make mischief and a stir among the people, is certainly within the case '*de libellis famosis*;' and I must, in short, give you my opinion, I do take it to be a libel."

And he pronounced this further judgment, especially valuable to-day in the American Provinces as an authority,—"Concessions which Kings sometimes make, for the good of the people, must not be made law; for this is reserved in the King's breast, to do what he pleases in it at any time."

When the Congress of the United States established a despotism over the Southern States, it armed its CÆSARS with all the ancient prerogatives of tyranny, except arbitrary power to take human life. There being no limits to powers "outside of the Constitution," it could have re-established the Inquisition, or legalized torture as a mode of extorting evidence.

In all despotisms it is a capital offence to indulge in personal invective against him whose will is the only law. It was so under the Roman CÆSARS, PHILIP II of Spain and HENRY VIII of England. The CÆSARS imagined themselves to be incarnations of ALEXANDER and HERCULES, and demanded to be worshipped as Gods. It was sacrilege, of course, to utter injurious words concerning them. Despotisms must of necessity have despotic habits. By the old English law, the offence of scandalizing a Peer was punishable by pillory and loss of ears. It would be well to revive these mild punishments in the Provinces, for the suppression of contumacious Editors. An information lay at the common law for slanderous words spoken of a *deceased* King's advancing pernicious doctrine, as well as for slandering a living King. It was actionable to say even of an Earl, "You like those who maintain sedition," or of a Lord, that he was "a wicked and cruel man, and an enemy to the Reformation in England."

The Editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* has been arrested by order of Maj.-Gen. ORD or some officer under him, (we do not certainly know which), and is incarcerated in the ordinary criminal prison, as a felon,—his offence, the publication of an article personally abusive of the Military Ruler of the Province. His successor suggests that it was once the custom in the South for gentlemen to resent insults in another manner; but certainly the CZAR ALEXANDER or the Sultan of Turkey, or even a Constitutional Emperor would not be expected to challenge a subject who had assailed him with personal invective. There *have* been Despots, also, who have, either generously or contemptuously, overlooked or scorned to descend to punish insults; the first CÆSAR, for example. But it is not obligatory on the CÆSARS to be magnanimous, and such precedents do not constitute laws for their Government. If the Congress of the United States, acting outside of the Constitution, could lawfully confer despotic power on its Proconsuls, it could invest them with all the majesty that belongs to the Lord's anointed. We are to censure, not him who uses the power to compel the mute obedience of his subjects; but those who have invested him with the power.

All men admire clemency in the powerful, in whom not to use the power ungenerously is an acknowledged excellence; and we did hope that the imprisonment of Major MCCARDLE was not the act of Gen. ORD, but of a subordinate; and that the General would disavow it, and hint to the over-zealous officer that he was competent to protect his own dignity, and did not deem the resort to bayonets an efficient mode of doing that. But "it is reserved in the King's breast, to do what he pleases in it at any time;" and the people of Mississippi must, if their ruler chooses to say so, forget that they were once freemen. If he has conceded to them for a time a limited freedom of speech, "the concessions which Kings sometimes make, for the good of the people, must not be made law."

The New York *Tribune* says:

"Congress proposed to the white vote of the South a scheme by which it might still rule the South absolutely, provided it would consent that each Northern man's vote should have the same weight in electing representatives in Congress as that of each Southern voter, and that certain classes of rebels should not hold federal offices. The South rejected with scorn any proposition by which they could not send Lee and Davis to the Senate, or vote for them for the Presidency. They demanded with equal hauteur that their old prerogative of voting not only for themselves but for the blacks, should not be invaded—nay, should be enlarged by emancipation, so that the whites who formerly voted for three-fifths of the blacks should now have added to their aggregate vote the power of one full vote for every colored man at the South, whether that colored man should vote or not. They demanded that a white rebel South Carolinian's vote should not only vote down two loyal disfranchised black South Carolinians, but three New Yorkers, making five in all."

As the *Tribune* is extensively read in the Northern States, it is probable that these arguments have suggested to many reflecting minds considerations very far different from those intended by the *Tribune*.

It is quite true that, before the war, three-fifths of the negroes in the South were taken into count in fixing the representation of its States in the lower House of Congress, so that a given number of white men in these States had more Representatives in Congress, and more electors of President and Vice-President, than a given number in the North; as each new Northern State, with how small a over a population, had as many votes in the Senate as Virginia; and Delaware, with one Representative, had three electoral votes.

All the negroes are to be counted, after the next Census, in fixing the number of Representatives for each State. The *Tribune* thinks it would be very outrageous if the white men of the South should give the vote thus increased. Is it any better for the North that the negroes and a few Radicals should give it, when they shall have disfranchised nine-tenths of the white men? Does it benefit the North that this increased power should be wielded by the negroes? Is it not *as* unjust that a black barbarian, to whom *loyalty* is a word without meaning, should give the vote of himself and two or three or eight or nine disfranchised men, as that "a white rebel South Carolinian's vote" should vote down two loyal disfranchised black Carolinians? In what respect is the North benefitted, if the Radical fraction of the white men of Tennessee vote for 80,000 disfranchised white citizens and wield all the political power which the negro vote can give them. The North complained that by counting three-fifths of the negroes, too much power was given to the South. What does it gain by counting *all* the negroes? The strength of the South become relatively much greater than before. All that the North gains is, that this enlarged power is in other hands; The *Tribune* thinks it is in *better* hands; although it says that every voter who cannot read "is a peril." Ohio and New York do not seem to think so.

THE New York *World* has the following paragraph:

If an English crowd is a very rough crowd, if the English people have an underlying brutality which always shows itself in its crowds, as in its wars, we of America have much to learn also; we may give cause for manifold attention to the example which France offers to the world, without stopping to point it out to our English neighbors. Is it too much to say that the French are practically the most consistent Christians of the world, when we see the people treating each other with kindness and gentleness under all circumstances? Politeness is kindness, kindness is charity, and charity is the greatest of Christian virtues. There is a real solid merit in this politeness which is characteristic of all classes in France. We should admire it; we should praise it; we should hold it up as an example to our own people. It is said that we are growing like the French as a nation. We trust that this is true in one respect, at least. We can have no better example to copy. French politeness is not mere etiquette, as many would have us suppose. Mere etiquette could never make the peasant and the mechanic, and the uneducated laborer, the peer, in politeness, of the lord and the courtier. French politeness comes from kind hearts and good nature, and a practical Christian regard to the feelings of others. Let us have more of French politeness in our crowds, in our parlors, in our hearts.

Whosoever has travelled much on Northern railroads and steamboats, and witnessed the continual and almost universal rude, unmannerly, ill-bred, selfish jostling, crowding, pushing and elbowing of the crowds that swarm in all public conveyances, will not doubt that there is "an underlying brutality which always shows itself in crowds" in the Northeastern States, especially. If a man runs against you, or even knocks you into the gutter, if he punches you with his elbow and crowds you out of the way to get in front of you and be a moment earlier at the table or getting on board of or ashore from a ferry-boat, he never dreams of making an apology. To hurry, to push, to scramble, to elbow others, women as well as men, out of the way, is the common custom of men, there, who really imagine themselves to be gentlemen, and pride themselves on their politeness in drawing rooms. The men of the North and many of the women have indeed, in this respect, much to learn.

MORE BEAUTIES OF NEGRO RECONSTRUCTION.

A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Montgomery, Alabama, on the 8th of November, thus describes the doings of the menagerie collected by POPE at that place:

But to-days report. After the move of "old Bingham," as he is unfavorably known, the negro delegates took an innings, for it is by no means the intention of these statesmen to occupy a back seat in Convention. On the first day they trained by themselves but soon forced a drawing for seats whereby they now have desks, all about the ball, sandwiched in between the whites like black beans in a sack of flour. "Mr." Gregory, of Mobile, a yellow negro with a furtive eye opened the ball by this resolution:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Preamble and Bill of Rights, be requested to incorporate in their report a special ordinance abolishing and removing all laws, regulations, or customs heretofore or at present in existence, wherein distinctions are made on account of caste, color, or former condition of servitude, with such penalties as the said committee may deem best and proper."

The reading of this master stroke for social equality was greeted with a suppressed "Ki" from black spectators, and, encouraged by this applause, Mr. Carroway, a Mobile mulatto who writes poetry for the *Nationalist*, and is altogether reckless in the matters of capitalization and spelling, brought forward a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Instruction to report a special ordinance in regard to the welfare of colored orphans and the protection of colored churches. As this second plum from Africa broke upon the lobby, the "Ki" deepened into "Bress de Lord" and two yellow girls in the gallery bridled up and looked uncommon knowing. His eye lighting on these fair spectators, Delegate Carroway rose again to move that the Sergeant-at-Arms set apart a portion of the house for the ladies, which motion was dutifully adopted by the Convention. At this juncture your correspondent really pitied the white men of the Convention. If ever shame was depicted on mortal countenances it appeared upon their faces. Just as the vote was announced my eyes happened to fall upon a jet black field hand with a prosperous pair of horn spectacles upon his flattened nose, and as I turned away with the reflection that this creature had just been appointed on the Judiciary Committee, my gaze lit on a white man from Boston, whose look at me made me feel like blushing the flush up—for there was that much grace in him—and deliberately winked upon me, as much as to say, this is all a joke, you know. Let us hope our Boston man and his coadjutors may so find it. After the negroes had had their say, a white delegate offered a resolution to the effect that laborers should have a lien for their wages and growing crops, to take precedence of all other claims save those for rents and provisions—about the last blow, bye the bye, that the cotton culture needs to secure its abandonment. There can be no planting without advances from factors, but what factor will advance if his claim for money lent is to be postponed to any fancied grievance a negro may prefer and be justified in by the full power of the military arm and the Bureau?

Next came another white delegate with still another negro resolution, to the effect that there should hereafter be no poll tax in Alabama, but all revenue (which the honorable misrepresentative spelled *revanew*) be collected from property according to value, which is virtually to impose all taxation hereafter on the white population of the State. Mr. Gardner, who facetiously claims to be from Butler county, but is really a clerk in the Bureau, then introduced a resolution, which, after accusing the judges and grand juries of the State of conniving at the murder of Union men, proposes to limit out and disfranchise such persons by a "special commission or otherwise." And then, after a resolution which means to gerrymander the State so as to give the blacks a majority forever by a new apportionment of counties, the "Convention" adjourned.

The correspondent of the *Herald*, writing from Montgomery on the 7th inst., says:

The Convention had a very short session to-day, only sitting an hour and a half.

The Chairman announced the various committees. The negro element has been awarded its fair share of representation on each committee, and care seems to have been taken to place the most ignorant and uneducated darkies in the Convention on the most important committees. Thus, on the Committee on Taxation and Finance is a pure-blooded negro named Strother, who has been transferred direct from a plantation to his desk in the Convention, and who has thus far only distinguished himself by the assiduity with which he has sat in his seat, his elbows on the desk, and his dusky visage buried in his hands, showing his white teeth as he grinned at every concession to his race, and stamping noisily with his big feet at every fulmination of "torch and turpentine" Bingham. Peyton Finley, of Montgomery, formerly a slave of Judge Finley, whose name he has taken, the officiating Marshal at all the negro processions in this city, and who can barely read and write, is a member of the Committee on Education and the School Fund. Diggs, who makes his mark, is on the Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, and B. Alexander, who on the first day of the Convention had to be told how to give his vote, is on the Committee on County and Municipal Organizations.

And the correspondent of the *World* says, of the same infernal conclave:

Its most important action is, of course, to upset the State Government and erect a provisional usurpation to be at the beck of Congress, in any scheme that body may contemplate. To decree universal negro suffrage and extensive white disfranchisement; to gerrymander the State, and get a test oath Governor to nominate a State ticket, and order the election thereon at the same time as that on the new Constitution, and then to adjourn, subject to call, and "explain" things, as Pope had it, to the negroes at home, is the appointed work of this body. To defy the sentiment of the North, as just expressed in the elections, and to stand by Congress with a negro army if necessary, is, in plain terms, the purpose of these desperate men. Three days since there was a clear moderate majority, and the body seemed entirely at sea. Now, under the judicious pressure of Gen. Pope and his divan, they are prompt, erect and resolute, with an extreme majority, as shown to-day, of thirty-one votes. As reconstruction is in vogue there is nothing that needs reconstructing more than the Alabama "Convention."

THE SIMPLE TRUTH.

The New York *World* thus pictures the inevitable result of the Reconstruction Impolicy of the Radical Jacobins. It is a gloomy but true portraiture. That faction is the party of ruin and disunion, deserving to be called, like ATTILA, "the scourge of God:"

The most sanguine Republican must acknowledge that if his party succeeds next year, it will be "by the skin of its teeth," after a contest which will have consolidated half the population of the country into an attitude of intense hostility; a contest which will have arrayed the Southern whites in stubborn scorn of the pretensions of the negroes, and a majority of the whole people (including Southern whites and Northern Democrats) in earnest opposition to the policy of the Government.

We appeal to every citizen not wholly destitute of candor to say, if such a state of things would be a solid foundation of tranquility? If it would tend to cement our shattered national unity? If it would grub up by the roots the deadly upas which poisons our political atmosphere? With race arrayed against party in nearly equal strength; with passions whetted by the fiercest presidential canvass ever known, and the violence of contention fed by prejudices which such a contest would render ineradicable—if this be what we are fated to come to, may God in his infinite mercy take pity on us! Much has been help our distressed, distracted country!

The New York *Herald* also says:

With regard to mere political matters or to the question of reconstruction, Congress has done as much mischief as it well could do, at least for the present. The South, that magnificent and richly productive portion of our country, has been turned over to negro dominion—to the government of semi-barbarians. Little can be done now to arrest the disaster. It must run its course for a while. The reaction in time will sweep away the obnoxious features of reconstruction. The day is not far off when the people of the whole North—this proud Caucasian white race—will demand the emancipation of their white brethren in the South from the barbarous rule of the negroes. In the meantime there are other questions of the highest importance looming up and requiring skilful management.

Liberia is nothing to the negro poorhouse we are establishing in the whole Southern half of the United States. We go into this negro asylum business as we go into everything else in America. We set the whole Northern half of the nation to earning money to maintain the negro. We make huge appropriations for the benefit of the negro. We bury all material progress to embody all our ideas in the progress of the negro. We take no time to legislate upon our ruined commerce, for we are occupying every moment for the negro. We approach a financial panic, but try to hide it by holding before it the negro. We reconstruct the South, not for the common benefit of white and black relative to the whole nation, but entirely for the negro. The Radicals go so far that—*vide* Ben Wade, they say that we may have a war of caste, and even hound on the negro. We have gone negro mad; and the madness threatens to wind up by a war of races which, when it comes, will sweep the negro out of existence. The nation is not powerful enough, with all its vigor, to stand under this negro load. We must shake it off, or down we go to the level of Hayti, San Domingo and Jamaica.

LEGISLATIVE.

MONDAY, November 18, 1867.

SENATE—NEW BILLS.

Mr. Eckles: A bill requiring the Receivers of railroads to make a monthly statement of the roads, also granting the Governor power to remove any railroad Receiver whenever he thinks the interest of the roads require it. Passed first reading.

Mr. Patterson: A bill incorporating the Carthage Bridge Company. Passed first reading.

Mr. Carey: A memorial and bill allowing the Jews to keep their shops and stores open on Sunday. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

SENATE BILLS ON SECOND READING.

A bill to incorporate the Workingmen's Union and Independent Order of Friendship. Passed.

A bill to regulate the practice of dentistry in Tennessee, requiring all candidates for permission to practice dentistry after the 1st of January 1868, to be examined by a board appointed by the Governor. Lost.

An act incorporating the Widows' and Orphans' Fund. Passed over informally.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans and Ohio Air Line Railroad Company passed the second reading.

SENATE BILLS ON THIRD READING.

A bill to repeal all laws disqualifying persons from holding office, was made the special order for Tuesday, the 26th, at ten o'clock.

A bill to charter the Overton Hotel Trustee Company passed its third and last reading.

A bill to correct the publication of the Supreme Court decisions passed over informally.

HOUSE—NEW BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. White, of Bradley: A resolution instructing the Surgeon General to furnish to the House a statement of the number and character of all cases treated by him under the organization of the Tennessee State Guards, the amount of medical aid employed, if any, the name, date, place and price charged for such service, and upon whose approval such accounts were paid. Laid over.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

CINCINNATI, November 20.—Flour, dull, and 25c. lower; family, $10 50@11. Wheat, $2 10@2 45. Corn, new ear, 75@78c. Oats, dull; 64@65c; steady; $1 50. Barley, 10c. higher. Cotton, dull; Middling, 15½@16c. Whisky, dull and nominal; 30c. bonded. Provisions, dull. Pork, $19 66@20. Lard, 11@c. Bacon, shoulders, 11½@11c; clear sides, 15½c. Green meats, dull; 7c. for shoulders, 9c. for sides, and 11½c. for hams. Hogs, $6 50@6 90 gross, and $8 25@8 50 nett. Cheese steady; 14½@15c. Butter, dull, 30@33c. Coffee and sugar unchanged. Clover seed, $1 12½@1 13¾. Apples, dull, $1 50@1 55. Potatoes, dull, $2 50@3.

NEW YORK, November 20—Cotton is less active and a shade easier; sales, 1800 bales; uplands, 18@18½c. Superfine State and Western flour, $8 30@9. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Wheat, 1@2c better, but very quiet. Corn dull, 1@2c higher. Western. Rice easier; Carolina, 8½@9½c. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm; Cuba, 12@12½c; Havana, 13½@12½c. Molasses dull. Pork lower, $20 90. Lard firm; barrels, 12½@13½c.

Money is active at 7c for call loans. Sterling steady, 9½@9¾. Gold, 39¾. Governments, ½@¾ lower. Stocks strong. Receipts at the Sub-Treasury $1,457,557; payments, $1,532,629; balance, $110,000,-681.

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Cotton in good demand; sales 1,500 bales middling Orleans 17@17½c; receipts 6,662 bales; exports 2,933 bales. Sugar, common 9c; prime to fine 12c. Molasses sold as fast as received at 60@63c for common to choice. Flour dull and depressed; superfine $9; choice $14. Corn very dull; white $1 25@1 30. Oats dull and unchanged. Pork dull at $21 50. Bacon dull, and only retail business doing; shoulders 12½@12½c; clear sides 17c. Lard declined; prime tierces 13@13½c. Gold 139½. Sterling 50@53. New York sight ½ premium.

ST. LOUIS, November 20.—Tobacco firm; lugs, $6 50; common to medium leaf, $8 to 11. Cotton, firm; middling, 14½ to 15c. Flour, extremely dull, $7 to 14. Wheat, $1 75 to 2 60. Corn, firm, 90@92c. Oats, 66@68c. Barley, firm, $1 30, to 1 40. Rye unchanged. Pork, $21. Bacon, shoulders, 12c; clear sides, 15½ to 16c; sugar cured hams, 20 to 21c. Lard, 13½c for choice keg. Hogs, $5 75 to 6 75.

The weather is cloudy and mild, but the nights are frosty.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—Tobacco quiet; sales of 48 hogsheads at $5@14 50 for lugs to medium leaf. Superfine flour, $8@8 75. Wheat, $2 35@2 55.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Night Dispatches.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Special to the Appeal:

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—Milton Relf, a prominent and well known citizen of this city, died to-day of cholera.

A fire occurred this morning at the corner of Gasquet and Derbigny streets, which destroyed seven buildings. The houses were not valuable, and the total loss will not exceed $15,000, which was mostly covered by insurance.

District Commander Thomas to day removed the old civil judges and clerks of the courts, as well as the State tax collector and has appointed Radicals to fill the vacancies.

FROM JACKSON, TENN.

Special to the Appeal:

JACKSON, TENN., November 20.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of Anderson vs. Bendford, judgment was affirmed. The case of Murdock is still going on, but unfinished.

[WESTERN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORTS.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 20.—At a meeting of the City Council last night the stamping of the city issues of the denomination of ten and twenty dollars, the notes to bear 7 3-10 interest from the date of stamping; and also, to cut the five dollar bills in halves, was proposed.

The following important order has been issued by Gen. Mower:

HEADQUARTERS 5TH MILITARY DIST.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA., NOV. 20, 1867.

EXTRACT.

Special Orders No. 191—The present incumbents being impediments to reconstruction under the laws of Congress, the following removals and appointments of civil officers in Louisiana, are hereby ordered: Paul E. Weard, Judge of the Fourth District Court, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and J. P. Boyd appointed in his place. Richard C. Bond, Clerk of the Fourth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, is removed, and Wm. L. Randall appointed in his place. Wm. Wolper, Clerk of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, is removed, and H. C. Cookins appointed in his place. Paul W. Collins, third Justice of the Peace, Parish of Orleans, is removed, and Eugene Stoes appointed in his place. D. C. Byerly, Clerk of the Third District Court of the Parish of Orleans, is removed, and John B. Carter appointed in his place. Thomas Asken, State Tax Collector of the First District, is removed, and John L. Davis appointed in his place. By command of Brevet Maj.-Gen. Mower.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
A. A. A. G.

Some forty members of the Convention which commences its session on Saturday next, met yesterday in caucus. The hope was expressed that the Constitution would be framed, and the Convention complete its work by the first of January. It was thought that the best plan to be adopted would be to elect the State officers when the Constitution was submitted to the people, and in that event it would be practicable to inaugurate the new State Government by the first of February.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—The river is falling, with three feet two inches in the canal. Weather cloudy and mild.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, November 19.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif assembled yesterday, and the Emperor made the following speech: "The necessity of resuming the discussion of important laws, has obliged me to call you together earlier than usual, and your assistance since you separated. The vague disquietudes that have arisen to affect the public mind of Europe, and arrest the movements of industry and commercial transactions in all quarters, notwithstanding the declarations of my government, which has never varied from a pacific attitude, the belief has spread that a modification in the internal system of Germany must become the means of conflict. This uncertainty could not endure longer, it is necessary to accept frankly the changes which have taken place on the other side of the Rhine, and to proclaim that so long as our interests and our dignity shall not be threatened, we will not interfere in the transformation effected by that one wish of the public. The disquiet which has been displayed is difficult of explanation at a period when France has offered to the world the most imposing spectacle of conciliation, and since the Universal Exposition, where nearly all the sovereigns of Europe have attended, and where the representatives of the laboring classes of all countries here met, has drawn closer the ties of fraternity between nations. It has disappeared, but its traces will leave a deep impression upon our age, for after having majestically risen, the Exhibition has only shone with a momentary brilliancy. It has destroyed a host of prejudices and of errors, the shackles of the laborer's intelligence, and the barriers between the different people, as well as the different classes of international hatred. These are what the Exhibition has cast behind it; but these incontestible pledges of concord do not allow us to dispense with improving the military institutions of France. It is the imperious duty of every government to follow the progress independent of circumstances in all the elements which constitute the strength of a country, and it is for us a necessity to bring to perfection the military organizations, as our weapons on the army and navy. The prospect of law as presented to the legislative body is divided equally between the citizens. The changes of the recruitments under that system has appeared so absolute that measures have been adopted to diminish its bearing. Since then I have thought it advisable to submit this important question to your further consideration. In fact, this difficult problem cannot be too carefully investigated, as it touches on great and comprehensive interests. My Government will propose for the new arrangements only a simple modification of the laws of 1832, but which achieves the object. I have always had in view the reduction of the effective strength of the army during peace, and its increase during war. You will examine this, and also the organization of the National Guard, under the impression of that patriotic idea that the stronger we are the more certain will be the assurance of peace. Despite the efforts of us all to preserve it, it seemed for a moment in danger of a revolutionary agitation, which prepared in broad day light, threatened the Papal See. The Convention of September not having been carried out, I have been compelled again to send our troops to Rome to protect the power of the Holy See from the Republican leaders. Our conduct could not partake of anything hostile to the independence of Italy, and that nation, for a moment surprised, has not been long in understanding the dangers of these revolutionary manipulations, cause to monarchial principles and European order. A calm is now almost entirely established in those States, and we may calculate the proximate time when our troops will be recalled. For as the Convention of September 1865 exists so long as it is not replaced, the relations of Italy to the Holy See interests the whole of Europe. We have proposed to the Powers to settle these relations at a conference, and thus prefer the new complications, which have been turned to the Eastern question, from which the conciliatory spirit of the Powers removes the irritating differences of opinion that have existed between them as regards bringing about the pacification of Crete. I am happy to announce that they have agreed on the two principal points—the maintenance of the integrity of the Ottoman Empire, and the amelioration of the condition of the Christians. Since the last session universal suffrage has been called upon to elect a third of the Consuls General. These elections, carried out with calmness and independence, have everywhere demonstrated the good feeling of the populace. The journey I have made with the Empress to the East and North of France has afforded an opportunity for manifestations of sympathy which have touched me profoundly. I have been able to ascertain that nothing has been able to shake the confidence the people have placed in me, and the attachment they entertain towards my Dynasty. For my part, I labor incessantly to anticipate their wishes. The completion of connecting roads was required by those agricultural classes of whom you are the enlightened representatives. It was an act of justice—it should almost say of gratitude—to satisfy this want, and an inquiry upon a large scale is preparing its solution. It will be easy for you, in concert with my Government, to pursue the success of this great measure. The situation is undoubtedly not free from embarrassment.

Industrial and commercial activity has slackened in general in Europe, and this is in a great measure due to the apprehensions which the good understanding between the powers will cause to disappear. The harvests are not good, dearness is inevitable. A free trade alone can secure supplies and lower prices. But if these causes prevent the revenue from completely balancing, the estimates of the Budget and the provisions of the laws of finance should not be modified, and we may foresee the period when a reduction of taxation may be taken into consideration.

This session will be devoted to the examination of the laws, and I took the initiative in the month of January last. The time that has elapsed has not altered my convictions respecting the utility of the reforms. Doubtless the introduction of liberties exposed the public mind to excitement and dangerous impulses, but to render them powerless, I count at the same time upon the common sense of the country in the progress of public morality, in firmness in the suppression when required, and in the energy and authority of the ruling power. Let us, then, follow up this work which we have undertaken together. For fifteen years we have shared the same ides, to uphold amid controversies and hostile passions, the fundamental laws, which the popular voice has sanctioned, but at the same time to develop our liberal institutions without weakening the principle of authority. Let us not cease to spread around us the comforts of life, by the prompt completion of our means of instruction, to render access to justice less expensive, by simplifying legal procedure, and to adopt every measure that will render prosperous the social condition of the great masses. If, with me, you become convinced that this party is one of real progress and civilization, let us advance in that agreement of views and sentiments, which is a precious guarantee of public welfare. You will also, I trust, vote laws which will be submitted to you that will contribute to the greatness, wealth and happiness of the country.

For my own part you may rest assured that I will uphold firmly the power conferred on me, for no unjust opposition will shake either my courage or my faith in the future.

DIED.

MCREA—At her residence, near Byhalia, on the 7th inst., of consumption, Mrs. ROSA LEONARD MCREA, in her 23d year, only daughter of Mrs. M. H. Donaldson, of this city.

Natchez papers please copy.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

The friends and acquaintances of Wm. and Mrs. Booth are requested to attend the funeral of Mrs. BOOTH, at their residence, corner Second and Overton streets, This (Thursday) Morning, at 10 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

MASONIC NOTICE.—Brother D. W. S. will be Raised in Angerona Lodge, No. 186, This (Thursday) Evening, at 7 o'clock.

D. B FORSTER, W. M.
JOHN BEAMISH, Sec'y.

FOR RENT—SALOON FOR RENT, and FIXTURES FOR SALE. Apply at this office. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—A GROCERY STORE, at the intersection of Poplar and Alabama streets. A number one stand. Can command a large country trade. Inquire on the premises, 360 Alabama street. nov21 tf

FOR RENT—A new brick Business House, three stories high, with cellar and all necessary improvements, just completed, at No. 2 Howard's Row. Also, the Wheatley plantation, eight miles south of Memphis, between the river and Horn Lake road. It contains 600 acres of fertile open land under good fence, with improvements located so as to make the place susceptible of division into three tracts of 200 acres each. This is one of the best places in the country, suitable for grain or cotton-growing, or for a stock farm.

Apply to Dr. D. D. Saunders, 37 South Court street, or J. C. Weaver, on the plantation. nov21-2w

STRAY NOTICE—Posted by C. Brown, 3 miles from Memphis, a Pony Horse, 12 hands high, valued at $60; also, by Wm. Groomes, in 12th district, a Brown Horse Mule, 5 years old, 14 hands high, valued at $100; also, by A. L. Grady in 4th district, a Light Bay Mule, 14 hands high, about 8 years old, branded on the left shoulder with letter S, value $; by T. N. Baker, a dark Brown Horse Mule, 15 hands high, value $100; by Jas Wellingham, near Raleigh, a Black Horse Mule, branded on left hip with G, valued at $20. The owners are notified to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

ANDREW STEWART,
Ranger Shelby County.

Raleigh, Tenn., November 19, 1867. nov21 law3w*

J. W. CLAPP, C. F. VANCE, Late of Holly Springs, Miss. J. A. ANDERSON.

CLAPP, VANCE & ANDERSON, Attorneys at Law, No. 15 MADISON ST., MEMPHIS. nov21 1m

R. R. HEATH. A. M. LEWIS. C. W. FRAYZER.

HEATH, LEWIS & FRAYZER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, S. E. Corner Second and Union Sts., MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Collections made in the surrounding country. nov21

NOTICE. THE Law Firm of THOMPSON & FRAYZER is dissolved by mutual consent of the parties, each of them will give attention to the business in their charge till closed.

WM. G. THOMPSON.
C. W. FRAYZER.

November 20, 1867. nov21

THE GRAHAM PLACE For Rent.

THIS beautiful and spacious RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS are offered FOR RENT to an acceptable tenant for one year from 1st January next. Application to be made to Col. W. L. Duff, 19 West Court street, or to ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO. nov21 1w

INSURANCE.

Fire and Marine Insurance.

Home Insurance Company of NEW YORK. Assets.....$3,765,503 40

Security Insurance Company OF NEW YORK. Assets.....$1,002,706 63

Enterprise Insurance Company OF CINCINNATI. Assets.....$1,000,000

Putnam Insurance Company OF HARTFORD, CONN. Cash Capital.....$500,000

THE well established reputation of these Companies for prompt and honorable dealing, and their large Cash Assets, commend them to the favor of Business Men and Property Holders who desire reliable insurance, for either Fire or Marine. We represent the companies but those duly authorized by State and local laws. All losses adjusted and paid at this agency.

Vrodenburg & Sylvester, General Insurance Agents, No. 11 Madison street (up stairs), Memphis, Tenn. nov 21

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 2350—J. S. Pianion et al vs. John Bradford et al; (Jno Bradford & Simpson) et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants John Bradford and F. M. Simpson (firm of Bradford & Simpson) are residents of the State of Mississippi and non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered that they make their appearance herein, at the courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or be one the first Monday in January, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.
By R. J. BLACK, D. C. & M.
Logwood & Peyton, Sols. for Complainant. n-21-lawiw

Attachment Suit.

Municipal Court of Memphis.
W. N. Wilkinson and W. H. Blair, Plaintiffs, vs. Pink Varble and W. J. May, Defendants.

AFFIDAVIT FOR ATTACHMENT having been made in this case in pursuance of section 3165 of the Code of Tennessee, and attachment having been issued and returned by the proper officer. Notice, etc., to the property of the Defendants: It is therefore ordered that said Defendants appear at the Court Room in the City of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1868, and defend this suit, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and the case set for hearing ex parte; and that a copy of this order be published once a week for four consecutive weeks in the Memphis Appeal.

L. B. EATON, Clerk.
By MASON HYDE, D. C.
Peyton & Logwood, Attorneys for Plaintiffs. no21 law4w

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn. No. 2299—W. R. Hunt, et al. extr's, etc., vs. Edward Wing et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, Edward Wing, Jesse W. Cox and W. W. McFarland, are residents of the State of Mississippi, — White, — Billingsley, (firm of White, Billingsley & Co.) residents of the State of Missouri, and all non-residents of the State of Tennessee:

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the first Monday in January, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.
By R. J. BLACK, D. C. & M.
Logwood & Peyton, Sols. for Complainants. n-21-lawiw

Non-Resident Notice.

In the Chancery Court of Memphis, Tenn.
No. 2231—William McPherson vs. A. R. Duke et al.

IT appearing from affidavit in this cause that the defendants, A. R. Duke and C. L. Duke, are residents of the State of Mississippi, and D. C. Topp and C. Dickman are residents of the State of Louisiana, and all non-residents of the State of Tennessee;

It is therefore ordered, that they make their appearance herein, at the Courthouse in the city of Memphis, Tenn., on or before the 1st Monday in January, 1868, and plead, answer or demur to complainant bill, or the same will be taken for confessed as to them, and set for hearing exparte, and that a copy of this order be published once a week, for four successive weeks, in the Memphis Appeal.

A copy—attest:
AUGUSTUS ALSTON, Clerk & Master.
By R. J. BLACK, D. C. & M.
Logwood & Peyton, Sols. for Complainant. n-21-lawiw

Petition for Divorce.

In the Circuit Court

Memphis Daily Appeal November 21 1867

ANNOUNCEMENT.

W. M. H. FITCH, Jr., is a candidate for the office of Mayor at the ensuing municipal election. nov19 1e

JOSEPH R. BOWEN, present incumbent, is a candidate for re-election to the office of City Tax Collector, at the election to be holden in January next.

PLEASE announce my name as a candidate for the office of County Register for Shelby county, at the ensuing March election.
J. W. KING.
nov7 1e

WE are authorized to announce AMOS H. CURLIN as a candidate for Sheriff of Shelby county at the ensuing March Election in 1868.
Memphis, July 31, 1867. au1 1e

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—
Fine OFFICES and SLEEPING-ROOMS, at prices to suit the times. Also, STORE and DWELLING HOUSES eligibly located—very cheap. Call on J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier Tennessee Saving Institution, Bethell Block. nov20 3t

FOR RENT—
The residence of Dr. WM. V. TAYLOR, Sr., on Poplar street extended, just beyond city limits, and within one hundred yards of the city railway. The house contains ten rooms with out-houses, two large cisterns, and all other necessary conveniences, together with Three Acres of Land attached, comprising rich garden spot, orchard, etc.
Will be rented either for one year, or leased to a good tenant for a term of years.
For terms, etc., apply to
J. A. TAYLOR,
Attorney-at-Law, over Commercial Bank.
nov16 2w

FOR RENT—
My residence on Thornton avenue, between Orl Market and Alabama streets, where I now reside; 5¼ acre of land, house eleven rooms, stable, etc.; all the convenience of a country home, at the same time convenient to the business part of the city. Possession given the first of December or sooner if desired.
J. H. WAGGENER,
294 Main street.
nov13

FOR RENT—
The elegant new building No. 7 Howard's row, three stories high, with good cellar.
Apply to M. L. MEACHAM,
oct22 tf No. 9 Union street.

FOR RENT—
Store Houses Nos. 356 and 361 Shelby street. Also, a large office in the Walker block.
Apply to THOS. H. COCKE,
oct5 tf 279½ Main street, up stairs.

FOR RENT—
I wish to rent 700 acres of rich Big Creek LAND, in the Northern portion of Shelby county, Tenn. It will be rented in large or small tracts. Address
CHAMBERLAYNE JONES, SR.,
oct5 1m² Care Wormeley, Joy & Co.

FOR RENT—
A centrally located business house on Front Row. Possession given immediately.
oct4 tf J. W. PAGE, JR.

TO RENT
Two large and splendid Halls at No. 221 Second street, in Adams Block, suitable for literary associations, balls, private parties, clubs, lectures, fairs, etc. Will be rented reasonably. Inquire of M. Hill, Main street, Webster block, or Adams House, on the premises, from 7 to 10 o'clock p.m. se21

FOR RENT FOR THE YEAR 1868,

A SMALL FARM, in the immediate vicinity of Germantown, and not more than half a mile from the depot, containing some seventy-five acres, about half of which is in cultivation, the balance in grove and timber, with a good and comfortable dwelling house, containing six rooms, with out houses, etc., a good spring of never failing water, and other appendages. Possession given on the 1st of January next and ending the 31st of December following. Apply to Henry T. Jones, living in a gin of the place.
nov5-law1w* HENRY T. JONES.

TO LEASE

FOR A TERM OF

FIVE YEARS,

THAT most desirable and centrally located Hotel, called "HOTEL DE EUROPE."
The Furniture, of every kind, now used in the Hotel, will be sold, with the Lease, if desired. For terms of Lease apply at the office of
KENNY & PORTER,
Real Estate Agents, Kit Williams' Block,
oct 1f Corner Second and Madison Sts.

FOR RENT—
STORES and OFFICES in Bethell's New Building, on the corner of Main and South Court streets. Apply in the building to R. C. BETHELL, or S. P. WALKER, Jr., in rooms No. 1 and 2. my24 tf

WANTS.

WANTED—
A situation as Book-keeper or Salesman. References given, if required. Apply at this office. nov20

WANTED—THE PATENT
AURORA OIL.

We want men every where to study their own INTEREST. The right to manufacture and sell the Patent Aurora Oil in a single county will make more money to the purchaser in three months than the largest farm in your State will make in a whole year. The Aurora Oil actually costs less than one-half the price of Coal Oil, and the illuminating power of the Aurora Oil is as much superior to the Coal Oil as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle, and is as the Coal Oil is to a tallow candle. Any no more explosive than a tallow candle. Any one that will burn Coal Oil will burn the Aurora Oil. It does not smoke the chimney, it does not smell—it will not grease or stain the finest linen—not even white cloth. The material for its manufacture is inexhaustible. One man can make seventy-five barrels per day. No machinery required. We will pay your fare to and from the city of Memphis and bills while here, if we cannot prove all, and even more, than we have stated. A single county to a single man of enterprise, and the right to a State is untold worth.
For further information, call on or address
M. C. Dewitt & Co.,
24 Madison street, corner Main,
Memphis, Tenn.
jy19

LOST--FOUND.

$25 REWARD
For any information that will lead to the recovery of a couple of Light Bay Mules, aged 3 years each, one a mare the other a horse mule. Strayed on the 8th of this month, and was last heard from at Collierville going in the direction of Memphis. The above reward will be paid on safe delivery. Any person knowing of the same will please send to E. K. NG, North Mt. Pleasant, Marshall county, Miss. nov20 1w

LOST, STRAYED or STOLEN—
Three COWS from Alabama street, between Market street and the Raleigh road, on Saturday, the 16th inst.—one a Red Cow with a bell on; one a full White one, and one Brindle on both sides, with nearly white belly and her back is full white. Any information left with me will be liberally rewarded.
MICHAEL JOYCE,
Alabama street, next to Soda Water Factory.
nov19 1w*

LOST—
A large envelope containing some legal papers. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same either at the Appeal Office, or at pay office, 230 Front Row.
WADDY THOMPSON.
no2

LOST
On the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, near Corinth, one Black Morocco Traveling Bag. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the books and papers contained therein, with
THOMPSON & CUMMINS,
no4 1w 230 Front street, Memphis.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

THE undersigned offers one-half interest in the MISSISSIPPI HOTEL, opposite the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad depot.
J. A. SIGNAIGO,
nov19 1w Administrator.

VALUABLE RIVER PLANTATION

FOR

SALE or RENT.

THE farm known as the Richardson place, in Tipton county, Tenn., five miles below Randolph, containing 946 acres, of which 450 acres are cleared and under a fine state of cultivation. There are on the place a comfortable dwelling house and negro cabins, a good gin house, and all necessary outhouses. Terms reasonable. Apply to Ashe, McLennan & Co., 284 Front st., Memphis, or to the undersigned at Covington, Tennessee.
no5 1m J. R PALMER.

FOR SALE.

Four Hundred Acres of Fine Land.

ONLY five acres cleared, balance heavily timbered; must sell to close out the estate of Louisa Peebles, river, three miles north of Raleigh.
Terms of purchase are very favorable
Apply to FIELDS BURROW,
Raleigh, Tenn.
Or to L. O. RIVES, Attorney at Law, Exchange Building, Memphis, Tenn. no3 1m

RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offers for sale the Residence of the late Dr. W. H. Haines, in the Town of Hernando, DeSoto county, Miss. There is on the premises a large and comfortable dwelling, with six rooms, out-houses, stables, Orchards, etc., and situated near the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad depot. Apply at their information address the undersigned at Hernando, Miss
W. A. SAINES,
oct9 1m* Administrator.

FOR SALE—
A good Second-hand BUGGY and HARNESS Cheap. Inquire at this office, or apply to Taylor, Gee & Reading, on front street, or
aug21 tf W. S. BRUCE & CO., Monroe street.

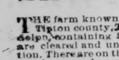
Land For Sale.

AN undivided one-half interest in 50,000 acres of Red River bottom land, in Lafayette and Sevier counties, Arkansas.
This interest, the title to which is perfect, will be sold at a low figure, for cash, or good cash and the remainder at one and two years, without interest.
Also, 1200 acres of magnificent Arkansas river bottom land, above all overflow, and the finest body of land in the state, in Crawford county, Arkansas.
These lands will be sold together or in parcels, for cash.
Apply to PIKE & ADAMS,
Attorneys at Law,
oct3-tf 238 Main street, Memphis

PLANTATION AND NEW STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A PAYING INVESTMENT. The plantation is known as the town of "La. s Bluff," on White river, Ark., 18 miles above the Memphis and Little Rock railroad crossing, containing between four and five hundred acres. About one hundred cleared 45 feet above the ordinary overflow, the remainder heavily timbered, together with the whole or half interest in a NEW STEAM SAW MILL, (forty horse power,) Engine, Blacksmith's Shop, Carpenter's Tools, Wagons and all necessary appurtenances for running the same. There is a fine Mansion with nine rooms, a Cistern, (capacity 600 gallons,) three Cabins, a Warehouse, two good Wood Yards, and the best landings on the river. The above will be sold at low prices and on easy terms. For further particulars address
Mrs. M. H.
Appeal Office
my14 tf

KNABE PIANOS!



KNABE PIANOS!

THESE unrivalled instruments are fully warranted for seven years, and are for sale at
NO. 375 MAIN ST., (Jackson Block,)
Memphis, Tennessee.

MEMPHIS APPEAL

Office---No. 13 Madison Street.

THURSDAY, : : : : NOVEMBER 21, 1867

CITY MATTERS.

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Express Daily	11:50 p.m.	6:30 a m
Through Mail Daily	1:30 p.m.	6 10 p m
Somerville Accommodation	7:45 a.m.	3:40 p.m

Daily (Sundays excepted). Ticket office, 278 corner of South Court st.

Memphis and Ohio Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Mail Express	8:06 p.m.	11:30 p.m.
Express	10:45 a.m.	4:00 p.m

SAM. B. JONE, Gen'l Sup't.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	8:45 a.m.	5 p.m.
Freight, daily (except Sunday)	3:45 p.m.	6:30 a.m.

To Commence Saturday, October 19th, 1867.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY, Gen. Ticket Ag't.
oct9

CLOSING OF MAILS.

Until further notice the Mails will close as follows:

For Cairo, Chicago, St. Louis, Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Albany, New York, Baltimore, and all cities north and west, at 3:15 p.m.

For Chattanooga, Richmond, Washington, Augusta, Columbus, Ga., Montgomery, Mobile, Ala., New York, Nashville, and all cities south and east, at 5:30 p.m.

For New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Natchez, and all cities south, at 4 p.m.

All Stations on Mississippi and Tennessee, Southern, New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads at 5:30 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Louisville and branch railroads at 5 p.m.

All Stations on Memphis and Charleston, Mississippi Central, Mobile and Ohio, Nashville and Decatur, Nashville and Chattanooga and East Tennessee railroads at 5 a.m.

For Little Rock, Pine Bluff and all Landings on Arkansas and White rivers, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—south, (semi-weekly), Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Mississippi river—north, (semi-weekly), Mondays and Fridays.

R. C. GIST, Postmaster Memphis.

FIVE CENTS.

We request that our patrons will not pay the newsboys more than five cents a copy for the APPEAL. It is sold over the counter at that price, and we allow the newsboys a sufficient margin to make a handsome profit by selling the papers at five cents per copy.

TO THE PATRONS OF THE APPEAL. Subscribers are requested to report any irregularities in the delivery of the APPEAL at the counting room. Carriers will be furnished weekly with certificates authorizing them to collect subscriptions.
ED. MANSFORD,
Supt. of Circulation,

FOR RENT.—Attention is directed to the card of Mr. J. C. Weaver's plantation, under the above head.

CAPT. TOM DUFFIN, of the Memphis waterworks, returned to the city yesterday, looking much improved.

THE FIRST BALL.—The members of the Memphis Club enjoyed themselves largely last evening at their inauguration ball. It was a decided success.

BRILLIANT.—Everybody will go to the Brilliant Saloon to-day, at 9 a.m., to partake of that excellent oyster lunch.

THREATENING HIS WIFE—A man named McGraw, residing on Jones' avenue, was arrested yesterday for drawing a pistol on his wife and threatening to kill her. He was required to give bond for his future good conduct.

RAILROAD ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad has resulted in the choice of Messrs. R. C. Brinkley, James Shorter, H. E. Edmonson, Jas. M. McCombs and W. A. Woodruff.

SOME ORANGES.—We received yesterday from Mr. J. C. Hogan, of the firm of Woodturn, Smith & Co., of St. Louis, a couple of huge oranges, one measuring fifteen and the other seventeen inches in circumference.

DISCHARGE OF CITY EMPLOYEES—A large number of the city employees were discharged yesterday, in compliance with the retrenchment resolutions passed at the meeting of the Board of Aldermen on Tuesday evening.

IN NASHVILLE.—From the Nashville papers of Monday we learn that Admiral Semmes and Gen. Forrest were in that city. The Admiral was announced to deliver three lectures on the cruises of the Alabama.

POLICE COURT.—Sixteen names graced the Police Court docket yesterday morning, $139 being assessed for fines. A colored lady, named Mollie Rodasill, was fined fifteen dollars and costs for being disorderly and assaulting a friend with a razor.

CALLING ON HIS FRIENDS.—The County Jailors received a visit yesterday from a man who was sentenced about thirteen months since, to serve a term of fifteen years in the Penitentiary for murder. He was released by Gov. Brownlow a few days since and called on his old jailors to let them know he was still in the land of the living.

WENT BACK ON HIM.—A negro named John Crutcher, accused of larceny, was given up by his bondsmen yesterday and incarcerated in the County Jail to await trial. It appears that his bondsmen, a couple of legal gentlemen, who went back on their client when they were satisfied that he was unable to pay their fees.

OUR friend, Mr. D. R. Grace, advertises for rent one of the most commodious and eligible family grocery stands in the city, just at the terminus of the Poplar street railroad. Enterprising parties who wish to do a flourishing business will take notice of this rare opportunity to secure a paying position. The suburban and country trade pivots upon this portion of the eastern boundary of the city.

CARPET ROBBERY.—Mitchell & Co.'s furniture establishment, 306 Main street, was robbed of a lot of Brussels carpet, bedding, etc., valued at three hundred dollars, on Tuesday night. It is supposed that the thief secreted himself in the store during the afternoon and unfastened the back door after night. The track of wheels in the alley in the rear, led to the belief that the rascals coolly carried off their booty in a wagon.

NEW MEMPHIS THEATER.—There was a large and appreciative audience at the theater last evening, where *Little Nell and the Marchioness* was presented for the third time in the same excellent manner as on the previous evenings. To-night an excellent bill will be offered, with Lotta in two characters, singing and dancing. Lotta remains but three nights longer, and all who can do so should see the little prodigy.

PAVING SUSPENDED—The paving of Main street has been suspended for about a week from some cause, and many of our Main street merchants are complaining at the delay. It is said the contractors have run short of lumber, while some negroes say finances have something to do with the stoppage of the work. Whatever the cause of the delay, we hope it will soon be overcome and the work pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

FAITH IN THE GRANDEUR OF MEMPHIS' DESTINY.—Memphis will begin life anew. Systems of industry and trade undergo a thorough change. The cleared, cultivated lands of the South are cheaper far at present prices than Western wilds at government cost. Give these Southern States rulers and codes approved by the people; make the people content with their political rights and condition, and the South will present irresistible attractions to the mighty multitude of immigrants that now traverses the continent. The current is now directed towards the setting sun; greenbacks are showered along Pacific railway lines; Europeans and New Englanders gather them as did the Israelites amorosial manna. Locomotives, thundering over prairies, are pillars of cloud by day and of fire by night to direct the way of wandering hosts. It will be found that many, as in the olden time, are little satisfied with homesteads that fall to their lot. Bleak Western wilds and an inhospitable climate are contrasted with fertile fields of the South, and Gen. Sherman's vaticinations will surely be realized. The tide of emigration will be turned Southward. Its influent wave will first strike the height on which Memphis stands. The great river and four converging railway lines will gather wandering myriads of our race. The second invasion of the South by so-called "vandal hordes" is at hand. Speculation has at length exhausted itself in remote Western States and territories. There is a brilliant future before us. Its remoteness may be accurately measured by the duration of existing political evils. All that the South requires, that its past may be eclipsed by future glories, is wealth and density of population, is the reproduction of wise and just government. The tendency to barbarism will be suspended by the overthrow of Radicalism; fair competition will prove fatal to any race or people that becomes a barrier to physical and intellectual advancement. We shall have gardens of verdure almost perennial, instead of boundless half tilled plantations. These anticipations are not the less pleasing because we may deplore violent changes which States and society have undergone, and not less sure of realization because present evils and calamities are almost intolerable. For reasons suggested, we deem investments made, at present prices, in Memphis city and suburban property the wisest and best. True, there is no money here. At an early day currency will be more abundant. Then it will be seen how unshaken is the faith of tradesmen and capitalists in the changeless progress of this magnificent city.

MARINE RAILWAY DOCK COMPANY. We are glad to see the evidences of success of Capt. Shirley's Marine Railway Dock Company. The names to the subscription list to the capital stock of the Company, are a sufficient guarantee of the financial success of the Company, and with such men as Capt. Shirley and that thorough mechanic, Capt. Ed. Murray, to work it, this splendid institution will be of great benefit to Memphis merchants and mechanics a business that will grow with our growth, and the profits of which will be distributed among all classes of our people. It is really refreshing in these times of general business depression, when every one is looking on the gloomy side of the future of our beautiful and growing city, to meet with men of the energy and enterprise of these gentlemen, who are too well known to the steamboat interest to need commendation from us, and to the enterprise of one of whom, at least, Memphis is indebted in former years for a large measure of her commercial prosperity. Instead of giving way to the despondency caused by the low prices and short crops of cotton and the consequent stagnation of trade, let our enterprising business men meet together, and through the Chamber of Commerce and other associations for the advancement of commerce and mechanics, have that *unity*, of which must insure success.

A COUNTRY NIGGER ROBBED.—A young man from the country, of the colored persuasion, arrived in town on Tuesday and at night visited a place on Second street where a dance was going on. While there, a black syren persuaded him to leave the gay and festive scene and accompany her to her domicil in that delectable pile of buildings yclept "Rotten Row." Having shown him into her room, she left him to make himself comfortable, and went out. Shortly afterwards two negroes made their way into the room, seized him, and "went through" his wearing apparel in search of booty. Finding but twenty cents in his pockets, they continued their investigations until they found his pocket book, containing sixty-four dollars, sewed up in the lining of his coat. With this plunder they left. Turner reported his case to the police, and the woman, Alice Clark, was arrested, together with Wm. Bell and Wm. Persons. After an investigation before a magistrate, they were committed for trial. The gay damsel was subsequently released on her own recognizance by Judge Hunter.

Rice, Stix & Co. have reduced prices of Prints, Brown and Bleached Muslins, Sheetings, to almost anti-war figures.

Plaid Linseys, Jeans, Gray Blankets, White Blankets, Flannels, all colors, Gents' underwear reduced twenty-five per cent from last month's prices, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Great Sale.—Yesterday Col. Monsarrat sold a number of the lots near the Mississippi and Tennessee railroad, and for want of time to complete the sale was continued until Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the balance of this most desirable property will be closed out regardless of the price bid. There has not been since the war so extensive a sale as this, and if planters desire a home in a healthy and improving location at a low price, they will do well to attend. The title to the property is good, and the sale positive.

Do not neglect going to Elson's.

Price Blankets, Flannels and Domestics at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', Clay Building. They are quitting business.
nov19 1w

Reckless the way in which goods are slaughtered at Elson's great clearing sale.

Look at our new prices of Fancy Dress Goods, Knit Goods, Shawls, Cloaks, Hosiery, Hamorals; they are all greatly reduced, at Rice, Stix & Co.

Price Ladies' and Gents' Hem-Stitch Handkerchiefs at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', No. 231 Main street. They are sacrificing them to close by the 1st of January. nov19 1w

The Public is now aware that Rice, Stix & Co.'s closing Dry Goods sale is no deception. The inducements offered are such as will convince any one that the stock will be closed out as soon as possible.

Price Brogans, Linseys and Cotton Stripes at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.'s, Clay Building. They are closing out.
nov10 1w

The Ladies are invited to call and examine our stock. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Elson's entire stock must be sold regardless of cost or value. Go and secure bargains.

Price Gents' Ready-Made Clothing at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', No, 231 Main street. They are closing out.
nov19 1w

Save money and buy your dry goods at Elson's great clearing sale.

Price Calicoes and Dress Goods at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', Clay Building. They are sacrificing them, to close by the 1st of January. nov19 1w

Thousands rush to get the bargains offered at Elson's great clearing sale.

Fresh mince pies and delicious oyster patties every day at Berton's confectionery, corner of Fourth and Poplar streets.
nov16 2w

Price Men and Boys' Boots and Shoes, at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', 231 Main street. They are quitting business.
nov19 1w

Money can be saved by buying your dry goods at Elson's great clearing sale.

Price Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', Clay Building. They are closing out.
nov19 1w

At Elson's mammoth cheap store still greater reductions. See advertisement.

Do not neglect going to the great clearing sale at Elson's.

Price Dry Goods at J. H. Lowenstein & Bros.', No. 231 Main street. They are selling out. nov19 1w

Read the New Advertisement of Rice, Stix & Co. Their prices have been again reduced in accordance with the latest decline, and they mean to offer such inducements as will guarantee an early sale.

We are selling Goods at panic prices. Call early. Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street. nov13 1m

Read the advertisement of Lindauer, Arnold & Co., 311 Main street, corner Monroe. nov13 1m

Great Clearing Sale at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s, 311 Main street.
nov13 1m

Dry Goods cheap, cheaper, cheapest, at Lindauer, Arnold & Co.'s. nov13 1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Marriage and Celibacy.—An essay for young men on the crime of solitude, and the diseases and abuses which create impediments to marriage, with sure means of relief. Sent sent in sealed envelopes free of charge. Address
DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON,
Howard Association, Philadelphia.
oct24 d&w3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY

Of Cuba, conducted by the Spanish Government; $384,000 in Gold drawn every seventeen days, prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid for *Doubloons* and all kinds of Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 11 Wall St.,
no8 3m New York.

A TRIP TO GRENADA AND RETURN.

THE ROAD—ITS OFFICERS AND EQUIPMENTS.

The New and Fast Engine, Etc.

It was our pleasant privilege on Tuesday morning to be one of a party who took passage from this city to Grenada, Miss., on an excursion train composed of an engine and coach. The party consisted of Col. Frank White, the President of the road, A. S. Livermore, Esq., the General Superintendent, C. P. Oakley, General Freight and Ticket Agent, Ben. Pullen, Esq., of the firm of Pullen & Hammock, Capt. Lenow, and Col. R. Hough. State Directors, Col. Tyler, of the *Public Ledger*, and other gentlemen. The morning was autumnal, a disc was over the sun, but shortly after leaving the city old Sol shone out in all his glory, and we proceeded on the journey with Col. F. M. White as Conductor, and the Master Mechanic (Capt. Henry Treague, M. M.,) on the footboard. After a pleasant ride of thirty minutes we reached Horn Lake depot, so well known to many of our sporting men as a favorite hunting ground. We were glad to see that the company have with their well known enterprise made this a wood and water station, where fuel is issued to the different Engineers on the plan of two and two makes four, every Engineer being held to strict account in this connection. We may say that there are seven stations of like character on the road, at each of which stationary engines are in full operation for wood sawing purposes.

HERNANDO.

This village, the residence of C. P. Oakley, Esq., and other officers of the Road presents an improved appearance. The waste places are being filled in and the people thereof feeling (commercially) better. At this point we had an addition to the party that was alike pleasant and agreeable. Passing this point we next strike

COLDWATER.

Immediately preceding which, however, we find the bridge and trestle, which is twelve hundred feet long. The main bridge is composed of three spans of one hundred feet each and is a credit alike to the Engineer in charge and the Company. Pursuing our journey, we came to Senatobia, often called the "Hub of Southern Creation," where news from Scantlin used to be received. Passing a brief time here, we go on to Como, where Col. Sledge received everybody with his usual smile. It would be doing injustice to the road to pass this point without noticing

SARDIS.

This is the half way house where passengers "most do congregate" to dine and sup. Our old time friend, Charley Richards, is the proprietor of this most excellent hotel, assisted by our genial young friend, Billy Marshall, who dispenses mixtures fit for the most ticklish palate. Passing the intermediate stations rapidly, we approach

GRENADA.

Our readers may remember that at this point the (so-called) travelling APPEAL was published during the second year of the war. This town, like her sisters, has suffered not only from the ravages of war, but the devouring element. The Collins House has been destroyed, and there is little prospect of its being rebuilt at present. Here the Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad Company have built a large and capacious warehouse, which seems to be well filled with freight going "both ways." We received the most friendly greetings from Col. Augustine Signaigo, editor of the Grenada *Sentinel*, Capt. Townsend, and others of our old time acquaintances. The new engine No. 13 is one of Rogers manufacture, double dome, five foot wheel, fifteen inch cylinder, twenty-four inch stroke, and walks the road like a four year old colt. She has all the latest improvements. Her cab and tender are both gotten upon in excellent taste, doing credit to the builder and the road. She is one of the recently purchased twins. We omitted to mention the news stand of S. A. Wells, at the depot here. It is fitted up in excellent taste, and contains the latest news from all points, as well as a select assortment of confectioneries, cigars, tobacco, fruit, etc. He also has the privilege of advertising first class business houses in the cars of the road. Should (as we hope it will) a union depot be established, Sam. is the man to do the business. As a commissary and news man he excels. He was the *life* of the party. The train arrived in town last evening about five o'clock, all tired, but not satisfied. A more pleasant trip it has not been our good fortune to have for many years. May the *White* always rule and the road *Live for evermore*.

NOTICE!

Steiner Bros. & Baum are determined to give up Business by the 1st of January, and, therefore, offer their entire Wholesale and Retail Stock of Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods, at less than New York cost. This being no Humbug, the Public will do well to call on them and secure Bargains. Remember the place.
STEINER BROS. & BAUM,
288 Main, Cor. Madison St.
nov15 1m.

La Mirandes' French Remedies—Have saved thousands all over Europe, having been for many years the first sedant at Professor La Mirandes' Private Hospital in Paris, and having been induced to establish a branch in this country, I am now prepared to furnish his celebrated remedies for Consumption, Rheumatism, Scrofula etc.; also, the genuine Imported Vitelia—Health's Grand Restorer—the only certain cure for a constitution shattered by the excesses and abuses of youth. Do not be tampered with by inexperienced physicians. Address your communications to Dr. G. W. Fernier, 255 West 47th St., New York. Advice gratis, but if you give us the full history of your case, the consultation fee of three dollars should be enclosed. Ladies may address us in full confidence. no7

RIVER MATTERS.

WEATHER AND BUSINESS.

The smoke was not so dense to-day as for the two preceding ones, but it was sufficiently heavy to prevent boats making much headway. The slight rise coming out of the Arkansas had not reached Pine Bluff when the Pilgrim left there. She found but eighteen inches to the mouth. The Ohio is falling all the way down, with but little over thirty-eight inches on the shoalest bars. Here to Cairo six and a half to seven feet is found.

Arrivals.
Steamer Columbian, Vicksburg.
" Pilgrim, Arkansas river.

Departures.
Steamer Countess, Hallé's Point.
" Nick Longworth, New Orleans.
" Early Bird, New Orleans.

Boats in Port.
Pilgrim.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There was but two or three steamers in port to-day, although six were due. Business was quiet, except in front of the Longworth.

The Nick Longworth departed for New Orleans with nearly 1000 bales of cotton and a cabin full of passengers. Capt. Irvin has reason to be proud of his first trip. He had all he would take on the water, and refused at least another 1000 bales.

Capt. Frank Vincent has returned from his visit to the Ohio region. He is in good health, and looks as though the late rise in meats might be attributed to his presence.

The Delaware left Cincinnati for this port on Tuesday evening.

The Silver Cloud is laid up at Cairo.

Capt John A. Williamson has resigned the Presidency of the Cincinnati C. C. Marine Association. Capt. James W. Batchellor was selected to fill the vacancy.

Jas. H. Pepper, one of the delegates to Washington, in reference to the steamboat law, returned to Cincinnati on Sunday. He reports favorably for the passage of the law as revised and recommended by the Conventions held in St. Louis and Cincinnati, with but slight alterations. Secretary McCulloch has examined it attentively, and it now appears favorable for its passing Congress at the next session.

Navigation was suspended below Pittsburg for want of water. There is plenty of water in the Monongahela to Brownsville, and boats get all the freight they want.

The Bertha was aground at Cumberland bar on the 18th.

The forests and woods through Illinois are reported to be on fire, and much destruction of property has resulted.

The Anna White and Importer are said to be aground at Flint Island.

The Wild Duck sunk a barge at Bethlehem, in the Ohio.

By a dispatch to Vinson & Donahue, we learn that the St. Patrick will be in port to leave this evening for Vicksburg and the bends. She is the only regular packet leaving to-day for that city, and will no doubt get a fine trip. Capt. Hess walks her quarter deck, and Capt. J. Lee Finney is her chief clerk.

The dashing Pilgrim came in from the Arkansas with 200 bales of cotton. She departs to-day for that classic stream at five p.m. Capt. Tom Berry and Jimmy Thompson are the attractions.

The Bart Able, Capt. W. Harrison, will arrive from New Orleans to-day. She enters the Memphis and New Orleans trade as a Saturday packet, leaving here on her first trip on Saturday next.

The Stonewall, Capt. Kinney, will pass down for New Orleans to-day at five p.m. Charley Thorndike is her handsome man.

The A. and M. S. steamer Mississippi leaves for New Orleans to-day at dusk. Capt. Thompson is master.

Capt. Herndon did not get in to leave yesterday. He will back his packet, the W. J. Lewis, out for Cairo and St. Louis at ten a.m. to-day.

Capt. Sam. McPheeters will be in port to-day, and will leave again at five p.m. for Cairo and St. Louis. The Paragon never fails to come in time. Mr. McCreight is her attentive clerk.

The Golden Eagle, Capt. Ben. Merrielees, should be in port this morning. She leaves at five p.m. for Cairo and Cincinnati, and has a big trip engaged.

Capt. John G. Prather and Capt. Dan. Able arrived from St. Louis last night. Capt. Prather owns the Bart Able, and comes here to make arrangements for her permanent stay in the trade.

The Susquehanna and Chenango rivers, at Binghamton, N. Y., were entirely frozen over during Monday night, the most rapid freezing known in several years.

The Amanda sunk and turned near Omaha, on Sunday, while racing with the Viola Belle. The latter boat also sunk near Doniphan.

The Agnes is loading at St. Louis for the Yazoo.

The Ocean Wave will leave Dubuque in a few days with six barges in tow. The barges will contain 90,000 bushels of grain. Charley Merry is the projector of this movement of grain, and in reference to it the Dubuque *Herald* says: "This grain he proposes to have placed in the New York market at a cost of but fifty cents per bushel, giving Dubuque shippers a margin of fifteen cents per bushel. Freight to New Orleans, thirty cents per bushel. Time to New York less than thirty days from Dubuque. Says the *Times:* 'But the most important letter that has come to him is from a gentleman who is in the cotton business, and dealing in the Liverpool market. He owns the vessels which gather cotton from every port which exports it. He wants Mr. Merry to furnish him wheat at New Orleans for shipment direct to Liverpool, saying he can carry it as ballast, and be glad to do so, for ten cents per bushel. Mr. Merry says he can move 2500 tons of freight in one 'tow,' six miles an hour. Of course the lateness of the season will prevent the making of more than a trial from here this fall. But that trial will open up a magnificent prospect for next season. There are some fears that the grain may 'sweat' going through the Southern latitudes, but many are of the opinion that this is not unavoidable.' Among the parties outside of Dubuque who are interesting themselves in this matter, are Capt. Dost, of Lasalle; Chadburn & Foster, St. Louis; and C. T. Sudicke, New Orleans. The latter firms are commission men who, with many others, will encourage the enterprise with freight on the return trips of the barges."

Capt. Rhodes, the popular and worthy President of the Northern Line, has been presented with an elegant watch, valued at $500, by his employees.

The steamer Gem was sold in St. Louis on Saturday last for $3300.

A committee was appointed by the St. Louis Board of Underwriters to investigate the barge question. They were to make their report on Tuesday.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: "We have the following particulars of the loss of the Jennie Brown, which sunk on the 9th instant about eight miles below Leavenworth. When the accident occurred the boat was running directly behind the Tom Morgan, the waves of which prevented the pilot from seeing the obstruction. She ran on the snag and careened over slightly. After passing off, finding that she did not right up, the Captain rang the bell and ordered the mate to see what was the matter. That officer went down into the hold and found a plank sprung and the water rushing in rapidly. The boat was immediately turned toward the shore, and as her bow ran upon the bank, her stern sank in ten feet of water. The passengers and crew got off safely. The boat had but little freight aboard. The Jennie Brown was owned by E. H. Durfee & Co., of Leavenworth, and was valued at $25,000. She was insured for $17,000 in Cincinnati.

Capt. Wm. P. Hight, of the steamer Sucker State, reports a most disastrous conflagration in the town of Louisiana, Mo. One entire square, on which were located all of the tobacco factories, was destroyed.

The owners of the Westmoreland failed to recover for the loss of a barge which they had hired to the owners of the New Orleans, and which was sunk at Cairo in January last. It appears the jury took the view that the barge was lost in consequence of being unseworthy—the Court instructing them that there was an implied warranty of unseaworthiness in the mere contract to hire.

On Wednesday evening the members of the Ohio River Survey party, under Col. Sigismund Loew, returned to Pittsburg. They made a survey of the river from Copper Mill to Cincinnati, a distance of 400 miles, and 2432 feet from Pittsburg. The party then proceeded to Evansville to survey the river from that point to Cairo, Ill., but the river having raised about five feet they suspended their operations for the present. The average fall of the river is about six inches to the mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROBERT BLACK, Late Black & Fittman. Z. N. ESTES, Late Horton, Estes & Co

BLACK, ESTES & CO.,

Successors to Horton, Estes & Co.

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,

Office, 1 and 2 Cooper Block, No. 11 Monroe Street, corner Center Alley,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS of Cotton, Tobacco and Grain solicited. Bagging, Rope and all Supplies furnished at the lowest rates. Liberal cash advancements made on Cotton in store or in transit. Regular legitimate rates charged for all business done. se6 6m

E. P. BATES & CO.,

Cotton and Tobacco Factors,

-AND-

General Commission Merchants,

Office—No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

sep18 3m—se24

J. J. RAWLINGS, J. L. WEBB. J. L. RAWLINGS,

J. J. RAWLINGS & CO.,

COTTON FACTORS

-AND-

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 264 Front Street.

UP STAIRS, - - - MEMPHIS, TENN.

☞ We will sell COUNTRY PRODUCE consigned to us au21

STORAGE, FORWARDING & COMMISSION.

J. C. FORBES & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Front st. and 46 & 48 Fulton st.,

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

General Commission Merchants,

FOR the sale of Cotton, Flour, Whisky, Corn, Tobacco, and all kinds of Western Produce. Having an Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse, we are prepared to handle "Whisky" and "Manufactured Tobacco" in bond, thus offering superior inducements to shippers of those articles.
Liberal advances on all consignments.

J. L. VERSER, A. HATCHETT.

VERSER & HATCHETT,

Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants

320 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : TENNESSEE.

BAGGING, Rope and Ties furnished to customers at lowest market prices.

I. B. MERCER, JOHN N. WARE, Shelby County. Late Rice, Ware & Engel.
F. H. TALLEY, Late Agent M. & C. R. R.

MERCER, WARE & TALLEY,

COTTON FACTORS,

Produce & Commission Merchants,

No. 194 Main Street,

Cor. of Washington, MEMPHIS, TENN.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. MR. L

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL, MEMPHIS, November 20, 1867.

The money market is unchanged in almost every respect. Rates of exchange remain the same as yesterday with all our banks abundantly supplied.

Gold opened in New York at 139⅞, and was unchanged at noon. Our brokers buy at 137½ to 138c for small and large lots, though the latter are very few and far between.

Silver is bright at 128 to 130. There is a light counter demand and sales are made at 131 to 132c.

City Scrip is in active demand and dealers freely offer 65c. They sell at 66 to 67c.

There is also a demand for County Warrants and small ones are especially sought after. Dealers buy at 67 to 70c, and sell large lots at the latter figure, small ones at 75c.

Police Scrip is scarce. Brokers buy at 75 to 76c, and sell at 80 to 85c.

The weekly statement of the Boston National Banks, as returned to the clearing house, November 11th, shows an increase in nearly every item except legal tender notes. A important item except legal tender notes. A important item as compared with last week's statement is detailed comparison with last week's statement shows the following variations: Loans have increased $46,134; specie has increased $174,038; legal tender notes have decreased $462,865; amounts due to other banks have increased $42,581; amounts due from other banks have increased $958,962; deposits have increased $256,016. National circulation $64,025, and State circulation $1145.

The Chicago *Tribune* in a lengthy article proposes a financial plan. Its essential features are about as follows:

First—Let Congress repeal the act allowing the Secretary of the Treasury to retire and destroy four millions a month of legal tender notes.

Second—Let Congress enact that greenbacks shall be convertible into 10-40 bonds at the pleasure of the holder?

Third—Let Congress enact that any class of bonds may be converted into greenbacks, dollar for dollar, at the pleasure of the holder.

Fourth—Let the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to purchase 6-20's at their market price, and issue 10-40's in equal amount to those who demand bonds for greenbacks, and also to give the 40's in exchange for 5-20's on demand of the holder.

Fifth—Let Congress enact that the surplus revenue in the treasury shall, each month, be applied in the purchase of 10-40 bonds at their market price.

Sixth—Let Congress charge the banks for the privilege of their circulation two and a half per cent. per annum in gold, to be deducted from the interest on the bonds deposited with the Bank Controller for the redemption of their notes.

MEMPHIS CITY SAVINGS INSTITUTION

DEALERS IN

Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Uncurrent Money, Stocks, Bonds, Land Warrants, Police, Bonds, Land Warrants, City and County Scrip, Etc., Etc.

No 16 Jefferson Street,

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : TENN.

TENNESSEE.	Buying Rate
Bank of Tenn old issue	28
" " new	90
" Chattanooga	10
" Middle Tennessee	50
City Bank	90
Merchant's Bank	95
Northern Bank	50
Ocoee	10
Planters' "	98
Union "	98
Shelbyville "	30
Southern "	30
Traders' "	90
ALABAMA.	
Bank of Mobile	95
" Montgomery	45
" Selma	20
Commercial Bank	42
Eastern "	35
Northern "	6
Central "	95
Southern "	95
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Cape Fear	20
" Charlotte	20
" Clarendon	2
" Commerce	12
" Fayetteville	7
" Lexington	16
" N. Carolina	40
" Wadesboro'	20
" Washington	10
" Wilmington	18
" Yanceyville	5
Commercial Bank	16
Farmers B'k of N. C	20
Merchants' Bank	40
Miners & Plant'rs B'k	25
LAND WARRANTS.	
40 acres, war 1812	38
80 " "	80
120 " "	100
160 " "	140
160 " non "	135
BONDS.	
M. & C. R. R. bonds	75
M. & C. R. R. coupons	80
M. & O. R. R. bonds	22
M. & O. R. R. coupons	22
Tenn. bonds, old	66
" new	64
Tenn. coupons	70
Miss. C. R. R. 1st m'tg	65
" " 2d "	40
Memp'is City b'nds	45
" " coupons	55

GEORGIA.	Buying Rate
Augusta I. & R. Co	5
" Bank of Augusta	50
" Athens	40
" Columbus	40
" Commerce	6
" Fulton	40
" Ry'rs State	30
" Middle Ga	85
" Savannah	85
" State of Ga	12
Cent'l R. R. & B'k Co	80
City B'k of Augusta	25
Farm'rs & M'ch'cs	8
Ga. R. R. & B'k Co	95
Marine Bank	80
Mrch'ts & Pl'rs B'k	5
Planters' Bank	12
Union Bank	40
Mechanic's Bank	2
Man'fact'rs "	12
SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Bank of Camden	30
" Charleston	15
" Chester	7
" Georgetown	15
" Hamburg	15
" Newbury	30
" S. Carolina	7
" State, old is's'o	10
" State, new "	5
Commercial Bank	2
Exchange Bank	10
F'm'rs & Exch'ge	1
Merchants' Bank	8
People's Bank	40
Planters' "	6
Plant'rs & M'ch'cs B'k	16
South W. R. R	22
State Bank	3
Union "	60
FOREIGN EXCHANGE.	
Draft on England, Ireland and Scotland, $7 for 1 lb. sterling.	
France, Switzerland & Belgium, 3 55 francs for $1 00.	
GERMANY.	
Bremen $1.16 for 1 gold thaler	
Berlin, $1.07 for 1 Prussian thaler	
Frankfort, 61¾c for 1 guilder	
Sweden, 41¾c for one rixdaller	

The New York cotton market to-day opened quiet but firm with quotations unchanged. The noon dispatch was the same. The closing dispatch announced a moderate demand and market weak but no change in quotations. The Liverpool opening dispatch of yesterday was not received until nearly the close of business to-day. It was not favorable. That market was dull, with uplands at 8⅝d, and Orleans at 9¼d. The 1 p.m. dispatch quoted no change, but at the close that market was dull, with uplands unchanged and Orleans 8⅝@¼. Our market was fairly active and sales for the day will foot up nearly 1800 bales. Holders were stiff in their views and buyers were disposed to take hold at 15¾ to 15¾c for middlings, and the majority of sales were made at the latter figure. There was nothing done after the receipt of cable dispatches. The market closed with a downward tendency.

Inferior	10	@12
Ordinary	13	@13⅛
Good Ordinary	14¾	@15
Low Middling	15¾	@15¾
Middling to Strict	15¾	@15¾
Good Middling	16	@—

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1		1,080
Received to-day	2,038	
Received previously	54,061	56,099
		57,179
Exported to-day	1,621	
Exported previously	43,870	45,491
Stock on hand		11,688

The pleasant weather we now enjoy, were it not so limy as to prevent our packets from making their regular trips, would no doubt be beneficial to our trade. As it is our merchants are less disposed to grumble than formerly. Sales are not as heavy as in former seasons owing to low prices of cotton, but we are nearer the cash system than formerly, and indications point to its adoption in the future. Our business men are bestirring themselves and transactions between each other hereafter will be on that basis. The general markets are still weak and irregular, and on many articles their prices change daily. Round lots of shelled in good quantities are held at 112@115c. No ear corn in market. It would sell at 81@85c. Oats are weak at 60@70c. Bran dull, 30@35c. Hay sells at $26@ 28 on levee. Corn meal is dull and in demand only in a small way; a lot sold on landing at $5 60@5 75; it is held at $6 in store. Fresh meal made here is rapidly supplanting the place of imported meal. Meals are weak and lower than in St. Louis. Mess pork is offered at $22@ 22 50 for full weight; clear sides are held at 18c but sales were reported during the day at 15½@ 15¾c; shoulders, 13@13¼c; bulk sides, 15¾@15¾c; bulk shoulders, 10¾@11¼c; breakfast bacon, 18@ 19½c; plain hams, 20@21c; sugar cured, 23@ 27c. Game is coming in daily and the demand is active—quails, $2 50 per dozen; prairie chickens, per dozen, $5; ducks, $@4 50; rabbits, $2 50; squirrels, $2; whole venison, 10@12½c per pound. The late cool weather has brought down meats to market in fair quantities—dressed hogs are held at 10@11c. The stock of apples is large and demand good for choice, which sell at $4 to $5 per barrel; cooking apples, $3 to $4. Eggs are very scarce and firm at 35 to 40c. Potatoes are still dull—choice sell at $4 to $4 50 from store, and common at $3 50 to $3 75; sack potatoes are held at $1 50 to 1 65 per bushel. Sweet potatoes in demand for shipment, 80@$1. New Carrots are held at 20c, and Second-hand, 15 to 18c, with a good demand from the interior. Chickens are in large supply at $3 00 to $4 00 for old and young. Onions are scarce and firm at $4 00 to $4 25 per bbl. Cement $4 75 to $5 per bbl. Butter is in good demand: Goshen, 43@45c; choice western, 38@40c; good 30@33c; common, not in demand. Bagging in good demand at 25@27c for India, 23@25c for Kentucky power, and 24@25c for hand made. Flour very quiet; super $7 @8 00; X $8@10 50, XX $10@12 50, XXX $13@14; fancy brands $@5 50@15 50. Mackerel in good supply; No. 1 half bbls $10 50@11; No. 2 $9 50@10; No. 1 kit, $2 75@3; No. 2, $2 50@2 75; No. 3 $2 25@2 50. Molasses firm at 70@80c for 86. Lots of retailed; no New Orleans of consequence in market; syrup, $1@1 50. Sugar firm 18@20c for white crushed and powdered and coffee sugars at 17½@18c; brown 14@17c. Rio Coffee, fair to choice, 24@27½c. Cliff Lime $2 00@2 25; Cape Lime, $2 00@2 25. Western reserve cheese, 16@16½c; factory, 17@18c; English dairy, 18@19c. Common whisky, $1 75@2; imitation Bourbon, $2 25@3; Bourbon, $@6.

The live stock market is well supplied. In fact the cattle on hand are in excess of the demand and prices are weak. No 1 beef cattle sell at 5@6c gross; inferior, 3@4c. Sheep, $4 to $6 for No 1, and inferior dull at $3@3 50. Hogs, 7 to 8c gross.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 4, 1867.

SIR:—The illegal transportation of cotton can not be prevented without a vigilant surveillance of the cotton in transitu through their districts, by the local officers at ports of exportation.

It is important, therefore, that such officers shall insist upon a close compliance with the regulations, and require that all cotton in the course of transportation shall have tags upon each bale, and be accompanied by the appropriate permit, before allowing the same to pass beyond their reach.

It has been represented to this office that demands are frequently made on the officers of revenue by the agents of transportation companies, that they certify their manifests of cargoes to the effect that the revenue tax on the articles embraced in them has been duly paid, without exhibiting the evidence required by the regulations. These demands are complained of as perplexing to the officers, and requiring special instructions.

The regulations themselves provide that in one contingency the collector of a district to which cotton has been transported, shall certify to the payment of tax to another Collector, as when a shipment of cotton, upon which tax was paid in the district of production, is to be divided and sent to different destinations. (See page 16, series 3, No. 8.) But in this case the original permit is to be surrendered, and new ones issued to meet the exigency.

Revenue officers are not required, nor is it either proper or safe for them to certify to facts not personally or officially known to them.

To secure uniformity of action among the local officers, a copy of the foregoing instructions has this day been sent to Collectors located in districts where cotton is likely to be exported. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

L. G. ESTES, Esq., Collector Internal Revenue, Wilmington, N. C.

Wagon and Carriage Material

Corrected Daily by Woodburn, Smith & Co., Nos. 114 and 116 Green street, St. Louis.

Buggy wheels	$13 00	$15 00
Buggy wheels, Sarven's patent	—	25 25
Wagon wheels	—	18 00
Buggy hubs, per set	1 25	3 00
Wagon hubs, do	1 40	4 00
Buggy spokes, do	3 30	5 00
Wagon spokes, do	3 75	5 75
Rent fellies, do	1 50	3 85
Sawed fellies, do	3 50	5 25
Buggy shafts, per pair	85	90
Buggy poles, each	—	1 80
Wagon slingtrees and N. Yoke, doz	2 00	2 50
Plow handles, per dozen	2 00	2 50
Buggy beds, each	14 50	17 50

sep6 dawtm

WINES AND LIQUORS.

Nathan Hoffheimer & Co.,

COMMISSION

—AND—

Forwarding Merchants,

Wholesale Dealers in

Imported and Domestic

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

Tobacco, Etc., Etc.,

No. 276 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Always on hand, a large supply of

Old Bourbon and Rye Whiskies.

Also, the Celebrated

BAVARIAN BITTERS.

oct12

D. H. EVANS,

IMPORTER

AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

WINES, LIQUORS

AND CIGARS,

No. 14 Monroe St., Memphis, Tenn.

MEGIBBEN & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE

Liquor Dealers,

281 : MAIN STREET : 281

Memphis, : : : Tennessee.

Jan23 tf

A. VACCARO, S. VACCARO, M. MAGEVNEY, JR. A. E. VACCARO.

A. VACCARO & CO.,

Importers and Dealers in

WINES, LIQUORS, SEGARS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.,

324 Front Street, Memphis, Tenn.

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U. S. BONDED CELLAR.

NATHAN BRO.'S & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

RHENISH & FRENCH WINES,

LIQUORS,

Foreign Fruits,

AND PRODUCE.

No. 262 Second Street,

OPPOSITE COURT SQUARE,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

HOFFHEIMER BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED

BAVARIAN BITTERS,

The best Bitters in the market as a

TONIC AND APPETIZER.

NATHAN HOFFHEIMER & CO., 276 Front Row.

UNDERTAKERS.

J. C. HOLST & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS

At the Old Stand,

NO. 320 MAIN STREET

au14 MEMPHIS, TENN.

J. FLAHERTY, C. D. FLAHERTY, WITH F. WESCHE.

FLAHERTY & WESCHE,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE.

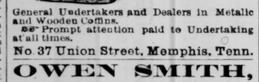
MANUFACTURE all kinds of Furniture for the trade at their Factory on VANCE STREET. Keep on hand a large assortment of Furniture, and at reasonable rates. Also,

General Undertakers and Dealers in Metallic and Wooden Coffins.

☞ Prompt attention paid to Undertaking at all times.

No. 37 Union Street, Memphis, Tenn.

OWEN SMITH,



UNDERTAKER,

—DEALER IN—

METALLIC CASES AND CASKETS,

And Manufactures of WOODEN and ROSEWOOD COFFINS, of all kinds.

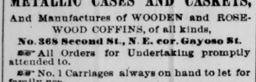
No. 368 Second St., N. E. cor. Gayoso St.

☞ All Orders for Undertaking promptly attended to.

☞ No. 1 Carriages always on hand to let for family use.

J. B. MCCAFFREY. W. R. CORNELIUS.

McCAFFREY & CORNELIUS



GENERAL

UNDERTAKERS

—AND—

EMBALMERS OF THE DEAD,

No. 317 Second Street,

Near Monroe,

Memphis, - - Tennessee.

METALIC Cases and Caskets and Wooden Coffins constantly on hand. my24

WM. H. ANDREWS,

Grocer

—AND—

Commission Merchant,

284 Front Street,

MEMPHIS, TENN.

WE have on hand a large lot of fine BOURBON; also, a general assortment of Groceries and Planters' Supplies. aug10 1m

THOS. FENNER. H. BENNETT. D. W. BOWMAN.

FENNER, BENNETT & BOWMAN,

Commission Merchants,

134 Pearl Street,

NEW YORK.

Office at 15 Union Street, (R. E. Lee Block.)

LIBERAL advances made on Cotton consigned to our house in New York.

Memphis, November 13, 1867. nov13 1m

GAS FIXTURES.

WE have received and opened a splendid assortment of

Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, Pillars and Shade,

Of the latest and best style. For sale at Manufacturer's prices.

PULLEN & HAMMOCK, No. 273 MAIN STREET, (Opposite Court Square.)

nov10-2w

FOR SALE.

158 ACRES OF IMPROVED LAND—TEN miles from Memphis. Terms easy. Apply to E. E. CLARKE, 302 Front Street.

nov-1m*

To Creditors of Bankrupts.

PERSONS receiving notices that their debtors have filed petitions to be declared bankrupts, will do well to immediately prove their claims, and forward them to the proper Courts, or they will be barred. I have the blanks necessary, and can put them in proper shape, at small expense. HUME F. HILL, U. S. Commissioner, No. 18 Madison street.

nov14 1w

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

To All Whom it May Concern: Having taken out Letters of Administration on the estates of Charles Gordes and Henry Cordes, I hereby notify all persons having claims on these Estates to come forward and present them properly authenticated, etc., within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. A. CORDES, Administrator.

Bullock & Anderson, attorneys. oct9 1m*

SAINT MARY'S SCHOOL,

Poplar Street, East of Orleans,

Mrs. M. E. POPE, Principal.

PERSONS wishing to enter pupils will please call after 3 p.m., or at any time Saturday. sep15 tf

BANKS AND BANKING

P. C. BETHELL, President. J. K. P. PRITCHARD, Cashier.

TENNESSEE

SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

BETHELL BUILDING,

Corner Court and Main Streets,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE.

TRANSACTS a General Banking Business, Receives Deposits, Deals in Gold, Silver, Exchange, Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds and Uncurrent Money. Collections promptly attended to.

DIRECTORS:

JNO. C. LANIER, Presi- dent Gayoso Savings Institution. W. H. CHERRY, President McNeilands' National Bank.

JAS ELDER, President. P. C. BETHELL, Deposito Bank. J. K. P. PRITCHARD.

se29 3m

PEOPLE'S BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS:

No. 12 Madison Street.

F. W. SMITH, : : : President.

D. A. SHEPHERD, : : : Cashier.

my22 tf

THE DeSOTO BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

NO. 20 MADISON STREET.

JAMES ELDER, - - - - President.

W. H. WOOD, - - - Vice-President.

T. R. FARNSWORTH, - - - - Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF TENNESSEE,

MEMPHIS.

J. W. PAGE, Jr., : : : : President.

H. E. GARTH, : : : : : : Cashier.

BANK BUILDING,

Corner Madison and Main Streets.

DOES A GENERAL

DEPOSIT AND EXCHANGE

BUSINESS;

—DEALS IN—

Coin, Uncurrent Money and Government Securities.

Collections from all points Solicited.

aplo tf

GAYOSO SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE,

Banking House 19 Madison St.

This institution, organized in 1856, has been in continuous and successful operation for the past ten years, continues to transact a

GENERAL EXCHANGE AND BANKING BUSINESS.

Will Receive Deposits, Buy and Sell

Foreign & Domestic Exchange,

Gold, Silver and Uncurrent Money.

SELLS Exchange in sums to suit purchasers, on London and all the principal cities of the United States, and will make collections on all accessible places in the North and West.

E. M. AVERY, Cashier.

JOHN C. LANIER, President.

oct2 3m

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

Depository and Financial Agent

—OF THE—

United States.

F. S. DAVIS, - - - - President.

R. C. BRINKLEY, - Vice-President.

C. P. NORRIS, - - - - Cashier.

T. W. JOHNSTON, - - Ass't Cashier.

MEMPHIS

GERMAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 16 ADAMS STREET NO. 16.

General Banking

—AND—

American and European

EXCHANGE BUSINESS.

D. PANTE, - - - - - President.

FRED. WARNKE, - - - - - Cashier.

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THE MANHATTAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 9 Madison St., Memphis, Tenn.,

J. LEVY, Pres't. S. BORG, Cashier.

L. LEVY, V. P. M. C. KOHN, Ass't Cash.

[Successors to Levy & Borg.]

—DEALS IN—

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE,

Gold, Silver, Stocks, Bonds,

Government and Miscellaneous Securities

AND all descriptions of Uncurrent Funds. Deposits received subject to check. Collections solicited and promptly cared for. aul tf

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK

OF MEMPHIS,

No. 293 Main Street.

NATHAN CORONNA, : : : President.

MARTIN GRIFFIN, : : : : Cashier.

J. J. JENNY, : : : : : Ass't Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

W. CORONNA,	JOHN DUTLINGER,
JOS. SPECHT,	C. A. DAMMAN,
A. CORDES,	JACOB WELLER,
N. HOFFHEIMER,	NICH FRECH,
H. H. METTE,	E. MEYER,
J. P. HOFFMAN,	AND. RENKERT,
	J. J. JENNY.

Collections made on all accessible points in the Southwest.

Exchange for sale on principal cities of United States and on all principal cities of Europe.

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ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING CO.

TO SOUTHERN MERCHANTS.

IF you wish to supply yourselves for the Fall and Winter Trade with the very best descriptions and styles of ALL WOOL CASSIMERES, and with the most durable JEANS and KERSEY FABRICS,

All Free from Shoddy and other Impurities,

Order Samples from the subscriber, and they will be forwarded, with prices attached, during the months of July and August. From these samples you can make your selections and return your orders, and the Goods will be forwarded direct from the Manufactory.

JOHN A. YOUNG, Pres't, Charlotte, N. C.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

NO material which has ever been discovered has effected greater benefits in the household economy than

McGIMSEY'S MAGIC SOAP.

It is a labor saving invention, as well as an invaluable remedy in Scurvy, Salt Rheum, Heads, Eruptions of the Skin and Piles. Dandruff is removed from the head, the Teeth whitened and cleaned, Plate and Jewelry cleaned, Stains effectually removed from Carpets, Furniture, Clothes, Paint, Varnish or Marble, with the greatest facility and without injury to the material. It is a great saving of time and labor in washing clothes. It is the only known Soap which will wash Flannels with the ease of cotton or linen without fulling or shrinking. All these important results can be effected without injury to the skin or the most delicate fabrics. It possesses no deleterious qualities whatever. The world is challenged to produce a soap which possesses so many valuable properties and which is so innocuous and safe. It is a home invention, and defies competition in any part of the world. It has become a necessity in Memphis, and its use is rapidly spreading throughout the South, and eventually will extend over the Yankee States, North and South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Oceanica. Manufactured solely by C. F. McGimsey, Memphis, Tenn., and sold at the following places in the city at wholesale and retail: Page & Co.'s, Dean's, Taylor's Drug Store, Poplar street; King's, corner of Third and Adams; Oliver & Co.'s DeSoto Block, Madison street; will soon be found at any respectable family grocery or drug store. The proprietor is determined that its manufacture shall keep pace with the rapidly extending demand for its use. aul6

SOUTHERN

TRIMMING EMPORIUM

JAMES G. MOFFATT,

347 Main St., South of Union,

IMPORTER OF

Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings,

French and German Buttons!

Fancy Goods, Notions,

Zephyr Worsted,

Worsted Patterns,

Real Laces, English Hosiery,

Toys, French Corsets.

Agent for the celebrated

Boulevard Hoop Skirts!

RAILROADS.

Quick Time

BY THE

NEW ROUTE TO NASHVILLE,

Memphis and Ohio, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroads, via McKenzie.

Commencing Tuesday, Oct. 1.

TRAINS for Nashville will leave Depot head of Main street as follows:

Evening Express leaves Memphis at 4:30 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 6:40 a.m. next day. This train arrives at Nashville

Seven Hours and Forty-five Minutes

in advance of Evening Train from Memphis by any other route.

Night Express leaves Memphis at 11:00 p.m., and arrives at Nashville at 4:00 p.m. next day. This route is

Seventy-Eight Miles Shorter

To Nashville than via Decatur.

FARE REDUCED TO $12 00.

Through Tickets via Nashville to CHATTANOOGA, KNOXVILLE, ATLANTA, and all Principal Points in GEORGIA, ALABAMA and the CAROLINAS.

Fare as Low as by any Other Route.

Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at No. 257½ Main street, and at the Depot, Head of Main street.

M. GRIDLEY, Ticket Agent. SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't. ASA HILL, Passenger Agent.

OMNIBUSES of Memphis City Transfer Company call at all the principal Hotels before the departure of Trains, and Check Baggage to all Points. By leaving orders at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, will call at any part of the city or steamboat landing.

JOHN H. JONES, Sup't M. C. T. Co.

October 1, 1867. oct tf

MEMPHIS AND OHIO RAILROAD.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULE,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, MEMPHIS, TENN., September 25, 1867.

TRAINS will leave the Depot of this Company, at head of Main street, until further notice, as follows:

Louisville and Nashville Express

Leaves every day at 4:30 p.m., making close connection at Louisville with fast Express trains on Jeffersonville Railroad for all Eastern cities, and with United States Mail Steamers for Cincinnati and all cities North and East, and is the

Shortest and Quickest Route to Nashville.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Every night, except Saturday night at 11 p.m., making close connection with Mobile and Ohio Railroad at Humboldt, and with Illinois Central Railroad for St. Louis, Chicago, St. Paul, and all points North, West and East, and at Louisville with Jeffersonville Railroad for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Cars Go Through Without Change.

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains. Baggage Checked through to all important places. Persons holding Through Tickets can recover at any point and resume journey at pleasure.

☞ Through Tickets and all information can be obtained at Ticket Office, 257½ Main street, and at Depot.

SAM B. JONES, General Superintendent.

ASA HILL, Passenger Agent. oct tf

F. E. RADCLIFF,

Contractor and General Agent

FOR THE SALE OF

Stone Drain Pipe of all Sizes, Louisville Cement, Alabama Lime, Plaster of Paris, Etc.,

Has removed his office to

No. 39 Madison Street,

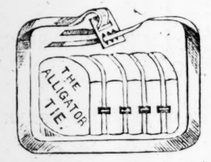
Between Main and Second,

WHERE he will attend to all orders promptly. Especial attention by experienced men given to all kinds of sewering. my5 tf

FASSMAN'S IRON TIES

—FOR—

COTTON BALES.



THE undersigned have made extensive arrangements to supply the demand for these Ties the present season.

In addition to the FASSMAN DIAMOND TIE and BUTTON TIE, so extensively used heretofore, they now offer his ALLIGATOR TIE, with teeth so arranged as to 1 stantly clamp the hoop when the pressure is removed from the bale and hold it without slipping.

Great pains have been taken to secure the best quality of iron.

These Ties are so simple in their arrangement that they can be applied by any one, to bales of any size, with the same facility and expedition as rope. In strength, security and facility of application, they will compare favorably with any yet introduced.

The advantages of Iron Ties are now generally recognized; but it is deemed not out of place to call the attention of those interested to the very emphatic recommendation of Underwriters, Steamboat Captains, and Owners and Agents of Sea Steamers and Sailing Vessels, recently published in the newspapers in New Orleans.

CHAMBERS & LATTING, General Agents, New Orleans,

For sale by MEACHAM & TREADWELL, HARRIS, COCHRAN & CO.,

And other dealers and Grocery Merchants.

se22 8m6

NEW SHAKER PRESERVES.

(Cherries, Strawberries, Peaches, etc.)

Preserved Canton Ginger, in Syrup; " " Dry;

CRASS & BLACKWELL'S PICKLES—

(Chowchow, Onions, Cauliflower, etc.)

New Peaches in Cans—2 and 3 lbs.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR

And fine SYRUP.

HARRISON FLOUR;

GRAHAM or UNBOLTED FLOUR;

SUGARS—All kinds.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

300 Main Street.

MACKEREL—

No. 1 SHORE, BAY and MESS, all nice, for Family use;

NEW CODFISH;

NEW HERRING.

FINNIE, BUCKHAM & CHAPMAN,

oct31 300 Main Street.

OFFICE MEMPHIS GAYOSO GAS COMPANY, MEMPHIS, TENN., November 7, 1867.

To the Stockholders of the Memphis Gayoso Gas Company:

An additional call of twenty per cent. on the subscribed stock of the Company is hereby made payable at the Company's office, southwest corner of Main and Jefferson streets, on or before the 18th day of November, 1867.

JOHN DONOVAN, President.

GARLAND P. WARE, Secretary. nov8 10t

Architect and Engineer.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is prepared to devote his whole attention to Designing Plans and Superintending Buildings, with an increased and improved facility to his patrons' interest as he did for the City's interest while City Engineer.

OFFICE—Stillman Block, Second and Madison streets. Charges reasonable.

J. H. MCCLURE, 'Architect and Engineer.

RANDALL & HEATH,

Iron and Brass Founders and Machinists,

CHICKASAW IRON WORKS,

S. E. Cor. of Second and Winchester Sts.,

(Opposite Market Square),

MEMPHIS, : : : : : : : TENN.,

WILL furnish all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings on short notice and at most reasonable rates; and especially, keep on hand at all times the various sizes of Gin Castings. se22 2m

ABSTRACT OFFICE.

ROOM NO. 1.

Corner Monroe and Second Sts.

WE have the Abstract Books and complete Index of the Register's Office, compiled by the late HENRY A. ORNE; and, after more than a years' trial of their accuracy, and a careful experience in the business, (not one mistake having occurred in all that time), we are enabled to furnish complete deraignments of title to all

Fort Pickering, Memphis and Shelby County Lands,

at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. G. J. CAMPBELL & CO., Successors to Bond & Campbell.

mh20 tf

E. W. LAMB, E. B. LAMB.

STORAGE

—BY—

R. W. LAMB & CO.,

—FOR—

Cotton and Merchandize Generally,

At Charleston Cotton Shed,

Corner of Adams St., and Charleston Avenue, au30 tf MEMPHIS, TENN.

LYONS, FIES & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS, ETC.,

240 Main Street, MEMPHIS, TENN.

H. LYONS, J. FIES, J. SARTORIUS. } PLANTATION SUPPLIES

NOTICE

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—That I will apply at the November term of the County Court of Shelby county, Tenn., for letters of administration on the estate of Fred Seefrid, deceased. F. PFEMFERT, oct9 law4w

THE MEMPHIS APPEAL

UNDERGRADUATE ORIOLES.

Four little mouths agape forever,
Four little throats which ne'er are never full,
Four little nestlings who dissever
One big worm by a mighty pull.

Up on a limb—the lazy fellow!—
Perches the father, loud and gay,
Proud of his coat of black and yellow,
Always singing throughout the day.

Close by their side the watchful mother,
Quietly sober in dress and song,
Chooses her place and asks no other,
Flying and gleaning all day long.

Four little mouths in time grow smaller,
Four little throats in time are filled;
Four little nestlings quite appal her,
Spreading their wings for the sun to gild.

Lazy no longer sits the father;
His is the care of the singing school;
He must teach them to fly and gather
Splendid worms by the nearest pool.

Singing away on the shaken branches,
Under the light of the happy sun;
Dropping through blossoms like avalanches,
Father Oriole's work is done.

Four little beaks their mouths emboldenn,
Four little throats are round and strong;
Four little nestlings, fledged and golden,
Graduate in the world of song.

OLD MUSIC.

Back from the misty realms of Time—
Back from the years agone—
Faintly we catch the ringing rhyme,
And the olden melody and chime
Of golden songs, of strains sublime,
Like the carols of the birds at dawn.

And ever we hear them soft and slow,
Harping the music sweet,
Songs that we loved long ago,
Rippling their liquid ebb and flow,
Drifting their cadence to and fro,
Like the fall of fairy feet.

Some faces our hearts will ever hold,
Some smiles we may remember yet;
There were flowings, like the sunset's gold,
There were parted lips of Cupid's mould,
And the songs they sang can ne'er grow old,
For we can ne'er forget.

Ah, well-a-day! 'tis a story past,
Which I may not tell again—
'Twas a happiness too sweet to last—
The heavy verdure on her grave are cast,
And her voice is still, and above her fast
Falls the winter rain.

How to Detect Copper in Pickles.

A writer in *The Circular*, Wallingford, Conn., gives the following simple and easy method to ascertain if pickles contain any portion of copper: The test is made by simply thrusting a bright needle into a pickle and allowing it to remain several hours. If there is any copper present it will be deposited on the needle, giving it the characteristic red color of the metal. From one specimen of pickles, which were warranted not to contain any copper, a heavy deposit of the metal was obtained by the test, in only six hours. The copper is present as an acetate, and may come from boiling the vinegar or pickles in a brass or copper boiler that has been allowed to become coated with the acetate of copper, or verdigris. Some manufacturers have been known to use this pigment in the manufacture of pickles, to produce the fine permanent green color which by some is thought to be so desirable in this article of diet. It may be taken as a rule, that pickles with a permanent green color contain copper. The test is the needle, and any one can try it.

WE DON'T wish to "crowd the mourners," but it seems not inappropriate to inquire if our Republican friends have seriously considered what they must do to be saved?—*Norwich (Conn.) Advertiser.*

NEW YORK CARDS.

KAVANAGH & DECKER'S

BILLIARD TABLES

THE most reliable Cushion used on Billiard Tables is the

CAT-GUT CUSHION.

Manufactured by KAVANAGH & DECKER, and Patented Dec. 18, 1866. (See Scientific American, Vol. 16, No. 11.)

It is the only Cushion that possesses all the qualities requisite for a Perfect Cushion, and is the most elastic and most durable Cushion ever offered to the billiard-playing public, as is abundantly proven by the great demand for it since its introduction. The peculiarity which distinguishes the Cat-Gut Cushion and renders it superior to all others, is the tightened cord of cat-gut which overlies the face and edge of the rubber and running the full length of the Cushion, which prevents the ball from bedding into the rubber and jumping from the table. The addition of the cat-gut cord also adds much to the elasticity of the Cushion.

The Cat-Gut Cushion has already been applied to over 1000 tables, which are in constant use. It can be applied to tables of any make, for $75 per set.

Kavanagh & Decker's Factory, at the corner of Centre and Canal streets, N. Y., is the most complete of its kind in the world. The machinery is of the most improved character, the lumber drying room the largest in the United States, the material used the best that can be purchased, and the workmen thoroughly skilled.

Billiard Cloth, Balls, Cues and Trimmings, all of the best make, constantly on hand.

Kavanagh & Decker are the only agents in this country for Kay's Cue Cement, adjudged by competent authorities to be the best Cement ever used.

Full size Tables cut down for $100.

Send for illust ated Price List.

KAVANAGH & DECKER, Corner of Centre and Canal streets, se5 tf(e2) New York City.

THE

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.

WHOLESALE AGENCY.

THE SUBSCRIBER, late a member of this well Known firm, has established a Wholesale Agency,

783 Broadway, New York City,

Opposite A. T. Stewart's Dry Goods Palace, corner Tenth street,

Where he will be pleased to receive the order of his friends and the public, and especially to hear from those who have so liberally bestowed their patronage on the firm heretofore. He will supply these superior Instruments at the trade, Wholesale and Retail, at the very Lowest Prices, made with the Unsurpassed Iron Rim and Frame (cast in one solid plate). They excel all others in durability, superiority of tone, and elegance of external appearance.

All these Pianos have overstrung Scales, giving in consequence of the patent